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## ILLINOIS MINERS WILL WALK OUT THROUGH LOYALTY

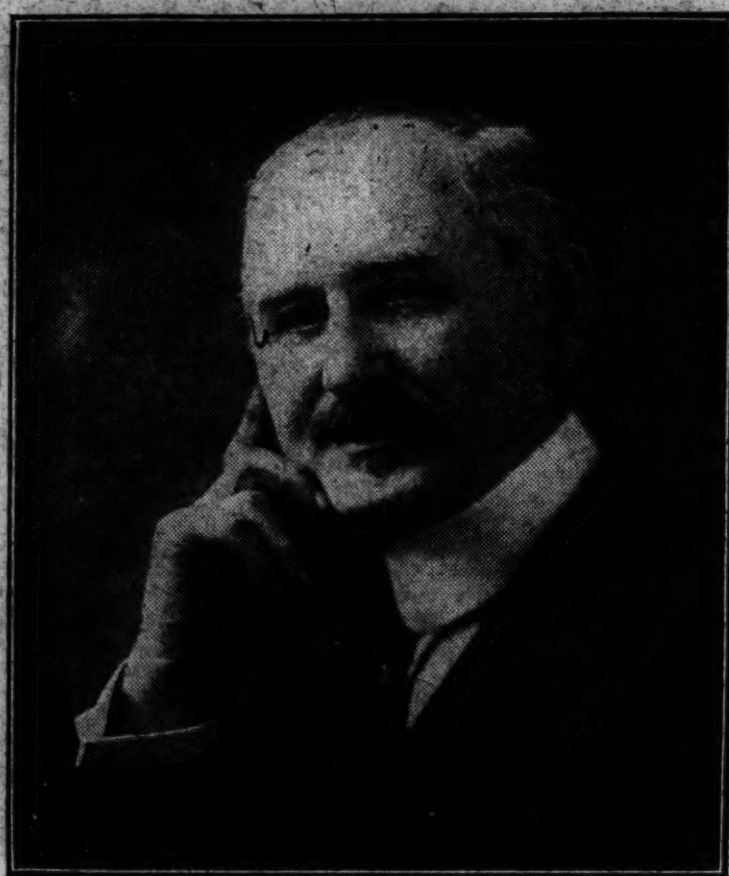
Not in Sympathy With Strike Policy Their Leaders Intimate

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, March 28.—The Illinois miners executive board met in conference with the Illinois operators' association committee here today and adjourned subject to the call of the presidents of the four organizations, there being three associations of operators in the state.  
No steps were taken looking toward settlement of the strike; the miners simply stating their position to the operators. It was reported by participants that the miners were bound by the action of the national policy committee against separate action, that they regarded their inability to disagree with the policy committee, but would have to go along in the strike.  
As viewed by the operators, the meeting leaves the door open for the miners' officials to come in on separate negotiations whenever in the course of the strike they feel they might undertake them.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 29 (Special).—The last day of the strike of coal miners, scheduled to begin Friday at midnight. No further word is needed to bring about a suspension of work. William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, said today when he returned to his headquarters from his home at Coshocton, Ohio.  
John L. Lewis, president, and other officers, except Philip Murray, vice-president, were expected here today to take up the work of governing the strike. Mr. Murray is in New York giving attention to the wage conference of anthracite operators and miners. Mr. Green foretold this conference would break up without the desired results before Saturday.  
A bitterly fought contest will result from the strike, according to Mr. Green, who sees no possibility of anything preventing the suspension of work.  
As an aid in directing the strike, (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## REAPPOINTMENT OF MR. ALLEN HELD UP PENDING HEARING

Council Takes Action Following Strong Protest by Judge Swig and Others Who Flay Report

After listening to objections made by Judge Louis Swig, counsel for the Tremont Trust Company, Simon Swig and others, to confirmation of the reappointment of Joseph C. Allen, by Governor Cox, as bank commissioner, the executive council today decided to hold an open meeting next Monday at 10 a. m. on the subject. Judge Swig asserted that the report issued yesterday by Mr. Allen on the closed trust companies of Boston was "a deliberate lie and full of deceit."  
William S. McNary and John J. Dixon also addressed the Council, asking that confirmation of the reappointment of Mr. Allen be withheld. Mr. Dixon, representing the People's Protective League, asserted that 14 months have been spent in investigating conditions surrounding the closing of the trust companies and that facts are already in hand that will "shoot the report full of holes." He urged an investigation, pointing out that the matter affects 117,000 people in the Commonwealth directly and a quarter of a million persons in addition, indirectly. An inquiry, he said, should be made by the council rather than a legislative committee.  
Simon Swig, in asking for a hearing, attacked the treatment of the Tremont Trust Company by Mr. Allen, asserting that the Commissioner had shown himself incompetent. He said he proposes to produce a witness who can show that the Tremont was closed after "mischievous" conferences between Commissioner Allen and a prominent Boston banker.  
Louis Swig said that the remonstrants against the confirmation of Mr. Allen wish an opportunity to prefer charges against him. He told the council members that a commissioner can continue his work for some time without being confirmed, and that there is no need for haste.  
William S. McNary, an official of the closed Hanover Trust Company, (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



Dr. David J. Johnson

New Boston Penal Commissioner, whose nomination has just been confirmed by the Civil Service Commission

## CONFIRM NOMINEE AS COMMISSIONER

Appointment of Dr. Johnson Is Approved by Commission

David J. Johnson of Commonwealth Avenue was confirmed to be commissioner of the Boston Penal Institutions Department late yesterday afternoon by the Civil Service Commission, in place of Thomas C. O'Brien, who resigned when James M. Curley became Mayor of Boston. The civil service commissioners also approved the appointment of Neil J. Holland to be a member of the board of assessors.  
For the second time the civil service board declined to confirm the appointment of Edmund L. Dolan to be city collector of taxes. Approval of Mr. Curley's selection of Francis A. McLaughlin of Brighton to be an election commissioner was also refused.  
Mayor Curley has asked for and received the resignations of Jacob Wasserman and James A. Dorsey as members of the board of election commissioners. It is declared at City Hall that he will appoint one-time Election Commissioner Frank A. Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain and Senator John P. Engler of Roxbury to the board. Mr. Seiberlich is a Republican and Senator Engler a Democrat.

## COLOMBIA SEEKS END OF PERUVIAN DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, March 29 (Special).—Colombia has instructed her Minister to Peru, Dr. Lozano, to negotiate with the Peruvian Government for the settlement of the boundary dispute which has continued between the two countries since 1920 and a treaty is being framed for submission to the respective governments, according to official information received here.

GETS PRESIDENT'S AUTOGRAPH  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Senator Lodge got President Harding's autograph today on a baseball which will be auctioned for a Boston charity.

## BETTER QUARTERS FOR COURT URGED

Bill Before Committee of House Carries \$10,000 Appropriation for Plans, Estimates, Etc.

Construction of a building which would house the Supreme Judicial Court, the State Library and the State Department of Education was urged today before the House Committee on Ways and Means in support of a bill for a commission of seven to investigate and report on the question. It was pointed out by several speakers that the Supreme Court has unsatisfactory quarters in the Suffolk County Court House, that the State Library is inadequately housed and that the Department of Education is in need of added space.  
It was the obvious sentiment of some members of the committee as well as of some who appeared on the floor that it would be difficult for the proposed commission to report before May 15, as provided in the bill. A previous committee, however, has studied into the question in a preliminary way, has received tentative sketches of a building and considered two possible sites. One would be to build two rear wings to the State House, one of which would be on land already owned by the State on the east side of the Capitol on which stands the Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks statue. The other would be to erect the building on the land between the State House and Joy Street and between Beacon Street and Mt. Vernon Street.  
Commission of Seven  
Rep. Timothy J. Driscoll, petitioner for the legislation, explained that the measure provides for a commission of seven to consist of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the Superintendent of Buildings, the Commissioner of Education, the State Librarian, an architect and two others to be appointed by the Governor. He said that the bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000 for the commission.

## OPINIONS CONFLICT ON MERIT OF NEW FORD 5-DAY WEEK

Industrial Leaders Voice Doubts but Most Agree to Plan's Potential Benefits

Opinion is divided regarding the merits of the 5-day week, announced by the Ford Motor Company in its new schedule and the concurrent proposal of Arthur ("Golden Rule") Nash, president of the A. Nash Clothing Company of Cincinnati, for a working week of five days of only seven hours each for all female employees. Nevertheless, while misgivings are voiced by certain industrial leaders, who view the project strictly from the employers' standpoint, the overwhelming preponderance of comment accords prior recognition to the potential benefits of the scheme.  
Many of those interviewed call attention to the possible value to the community from this grant to the workers of a whole day for education, recreation and private business. Others lay emphasis upon the feature of unemployment relief. A leading judge of a nearby metropolis raises the point that the employees themselves may object to this change on account of the reduction in wages. Another observer expresses hope that a week day of leisure will result in more of a disposition on the part of the beneficiaries to attend church on Sunday, while the Massachusetts superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League reminds the public that the absence of the saloon insures that there will be much more profitably spent than would have been the case formerly.  
While the Ford proposals are attracting most of the comment it is pointed out that the basic idea is not novel. In the past the experiences of many manufacturers and other em- (Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

## Children Take Over Rhode Island House

Ninety Pupils Take Members Seats and Conduct Business

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 (Special Correspondence).—Ninety boys and girls, comprising the senior class of the Peace Street Grammar School, occupied the chairs and desks of the Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, and following the lines of the legislative procedure, which they had previously witnessed from the gallery, transacted the business of the annual meeting of the class.  
It was an unusual scene and a large number of Senate and House leaders, lobbyists and visitors listened to the debates and applauded the diminutive "legislators," who conducted themselves with all the dignity and poise of seasoned veterans. The class was the guest of Assemblyman George C. Clark, in whose district the school is located, and at his invitation William R. Fortin, Speaker of the House, and William F. Flynn, minority leader, addressed the boys and girls.  
Speaker Fortin explained to the class the functions of the two houses of the General Assembly and said: "I like to see girls and boys interested in government, because we know that if they take an interest when they are young, legislative responsibilities will be safe in their keeping when they grow up."

## NASHUA REPUDIATES NEW HAMPSHIRE LAW

NASHUA, N. H., March 29 (Special).—The Nashua city government has voted 13 to 2 to adopt daylight saving between April 30 and Sept. 3. This is in direct violation of New Hampshire state law prohibiting daylight saving. The city is the only one in the state to do so. The Attorney-General is of opinion that nothing can be done about it.

## BETTER RURAL ROADS URGED BY MAINE AGRICULTURISTS

More Attention to Farm-to-Market Highways Is Sought by State Federation

ORONO, Me., March 29 (Special).—Betterment of rural roads was the subject of an important report at the opening session today of the annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations in connection with the Farmers' Week program at the University of Maine. The report severely criticized some of the phases of the state's present system of highway construction and maintenance, and argued for more attention to improvement of farm-to-market highways.  
The committee included one that future highway funds be divided so that five-tenths would go to first-class roads, two-tenths to second-class and three-tenths to third class. The committee favored a similar distribution of automobile fees and upon a proposed state tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline used in motor vehicles. The committee would build more gravel roads and in all highway construction provide for employment of Maine labor and the use of Maine materials as far as possible. It would also adopt some plan whereby traffic would be obliged to conform to the highways and not the highways conform to the traffic.  
This committee making the report consists of Frank P. Washburn, state commissioner of agriculture; William G. Hutton of Portland, industrial agent of the Maine Central Railroad, and Leslie E. McIntire of East Waterford, a prominent farmer and dairyman, who is officially connected with a number of Maine's agricultural organizations.  
"The present system of highway work in Maine, if carried on," says the report, "must soon exhaust the resources and the patience of the taxpayers without touching in any material way the problem of rural roads, which is a question of vital importance in the agriculture and business development of the state."  
"The necessity of keeping country roads in good condition is becoming every year more evident to those who consider the real welfare of the state. These roads are feeders in more ways than one. A vast proportion of our products must be carried over rural roads before they can be shipped. A recent report of the Federal Bureau of Markets shows that our country roads sustain a yearly traffic of 27 tons of farm products for every 100 acres of land. If we are to have an adequate food supply, proper business development and an intelligent farming class, we must make easy going between the farm and the town or shipping point."  
"The total road mileage of Maine at the present time is 23,104 miles, of which only 1559 miles of first-class roads are included in the state highway system, as laid out by the commission. Approximately 3000 miles are included in the second-class or state aid roads, making a total of 4559 miles of highway included in the present plan of improvement. It is apparent that at least 18,000 miles of highway within the state are left entirely out of the plan and can expect no improvement other than what may be given them from time to time through local appropriations."  
"For several years the State has received from the federal government a large and increasing amount for road improvement. The State is, however, not allowed to use its own discretion in the expenditure of this money, but must use it in support of the trunk-line system of construction. It offers no solution of the rural road problem."  
"The new act now before Congress, which would place \$700,000 annually at the disposal of the State of Maine, is said to be more favorable to the country roads, but a careful study of the provisions of the act fails to disclose wherein this is true. The money is available for trunk lines crossing the State, and for inter-county lines connecting with such trunk lines. In certain states where counties are small this provision might reach some rural roads and benefit them, but not in Maine."  
"The committee does not wish to be understood as condemning the work that has been done. Many hundreds of miles of splendid roads have been constructed and are carrying well their tremendous burden. The work has been well and honestly done and is, in most instances, a source of pride; but we believe the bounties of the State in the line of highway improvement should be extended to all kinds of roads and all classes of citizens, even if it be found necessary to construct them at a less cost per mile."  
To meet the situation the committee presented a number of recommendations.

## CHAMBER INDORSES GOVERNOR'S PLAN FOR TAX INQUIRY

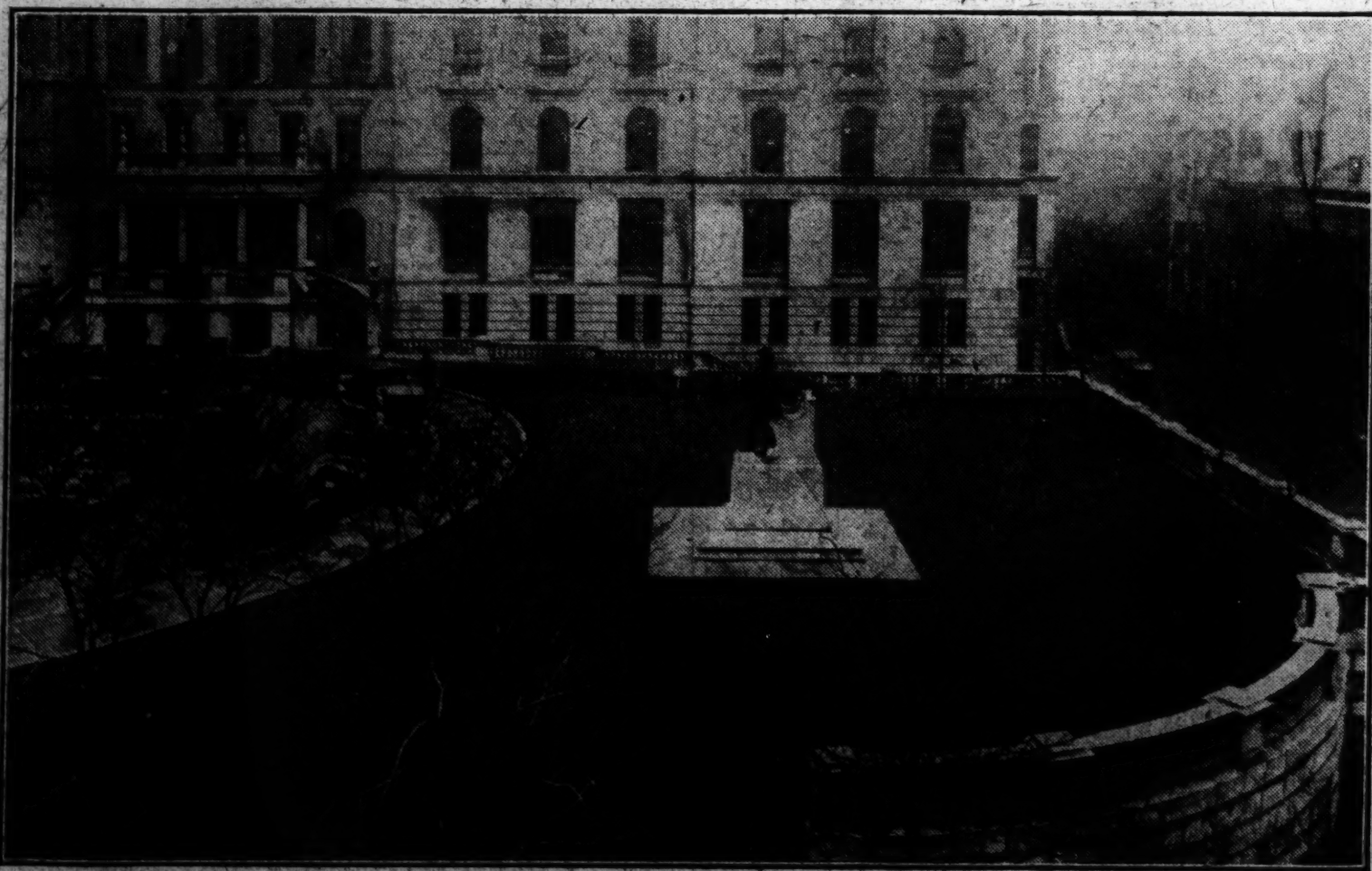
Will Cooperate With Proposed Committee If Legislature Appoints It

Favoring investigation not only into methods of levying taxes but also into the question of reducing the cost of city and town government, the Boston Chamber of Commerce announced today its indorsement of the proposal of Governor Cox that a legislative recess committee be appointed to study existing systems and recommend legislative action for relief from inequities. If such a committee is authorized, the chamber will cooperate in every way possible.  
Action by the Chamber follows a report made by the Chamber Committee on Taxation and approved by the Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs.  
"The existing high level of municipal expenditures and tax rates, while little understood because of its complexity, is nevertheless a matter of prime concern to every citizen," declared Governor Cox in his annual message to the Legislature. "It is a most important factor in checking community growth, discouraging industry, and depriving property values. The burdens imposed upon enterprise by local taxation are generally recognized but the means of relief is in doubt. I recommend that a special committee of your membership be created for the purpose of studying existing municipal taxation and of determining what, if any, remedies are possible through legislative enactment to afford relief."  
Uniform Valuation as Need  
The Chamber's Committee on Taxation in its report says uniformity of valuation, as between municipalities, is essential to an equitable taxation system, because many of the burdens of state and county expenses are apportioned among the cities and towns in proportion to their assessed valuations.  
"Valuations under the present system," the committee reports, "are determined by a board of assessors who individually or by deputy are supposed to view and value each piece of property as of April 1, in each year. The law also provides that the taxpayer shall file a list of his taxable (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## USE OF MACHINE ASSURES SECRECY OF WIRELESS

Adaptation of Automatic Printer Used by Press Proves Desired Safeguard in New Field

CHICAGO, March 28.—Secrecy in wireless communication, absence of which has been one of the drawbacks of this form of telegraphy, may be attained by the adoption of the automatic printing machines used on some Associated Press and Commercial Telegraph circuits in many parts of the country, according to Sterling Morton, president of the Morkrum Company, one of the pioneers in the manufacture of automatic telegraph equipment. Experiments have been under way for months in sending and receiving wireless messages with the automatic printers. Mr. Morton says, and the system has proved successful.  
Sending from a typewriter keyboard, a typist can average 100 words a minute while the attendant at the receiving end need only to watch the automatic printer work.  
The printing machine uses a tape in which a punching mechanism operated by the keys of the typewriter keyboard punches holes in various combinations of five positions. Electrical contacts, made through the holes in the tape, dispatch the impulses which are received and are translated back into letters by the automatic typewriter at the other end of the circuit.  
The advantage of the machines in wireless lies in an almost infinite variety of adjustments by which no machines not adjusted to the sending machine can receive the signals. To all others, even though operating on the same wave length as the sending apparatus, the signals would be only a jodge-podge of meaningless characters—"a la Chinese laundry ticket," Mr. Morton said.  
The secret of the automatic printers lies in five little magnets, which, in various combinations, receive and interpret the electric impulses, and a cam shaft which translates their interpretation into typewriter action. There are 32 possible arrangements of these parts and, in agreement with the receiving stations, the sending operator can change to any one of the 32 codes at will. If the sending and receiving apparatus is connected to make the punch hole in the first row actuate the letter "A" on the typewriter the operators may change the adjustment and have any one of the other four holes, or any combination of two or more of them, represent "A," changing the rest of the alphabet in the same way.  
In addition to the 32 combinations thus attained an almost exhaustless variety of secret codes can be had simply by changing the speed of the motor which drives the machine, the motors at the sending end being adjusted to conform.  
Before an unauthorized station can "listen in" on machine sent wireless, according to Mr. Morton, the operator would have to find the wave length used, the motor speed and then the particular keyboard code employed.  
At the receiving end the operator can go away without leaving the apparatus running. An endless screw



Proposed Site for Building to House the Supreme Judicial Court, the State Library and the State Department of Education at East Rear of State House. Statue of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks

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TRANSFER MINES  
IN ALASKA MAY 1Interior Department to Take Over  
Navy Investments by  
Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau.  
WASHINGTON, March 29.—Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, announced today the entire navy investment in Alaska coal lands would be transferred to the Interior Department on May 1, the date on which the navy previously had announced it would suspend operations. This is in line with the Administration's policy of consolidating governmental activities in Alaska as far as possible under a single head.

"It was agreed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday that this transfer should be made as of May 1," Secretary Fall said. "It was further agreed that the mines should be shut down on that day pending the arrangement of a new program, but that no eviction of tenants should take place."

Transfer of the navy's Alaskan coal investment to the Interior Department was recommended by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, in a memorandum to Mr. Fall on March 10, in which it was proposed that the Interior Department either operate the mines directly or by lease, whichever Secretary Fall should decide to be more desirable.

The Navy already has invested \$1,100,000 in the development of the Matanuska field. Approximately 400,000 tons of coal have been blocked out at the Chickaloon mines and diamond drilling has developed 2,500,000 tons at Coal Creek, about two and a half miles from Chickaloon. This coal from the Matanuska field is said to rank with very good coal.

Secretary Fall today submitted a memorandum to the Navy Department in which he outlined a revised plan of work to be followed by the Interior until it formally transfers its investment to the Interior Department.

It was proposed that development work be stopped and all efforts concentrated on mining an additional 200,000 tons before May 1, which would form a reserve for pumping, ventilation and fire protection after the Chickaloon mines had been closed.

The desires of the Navy Department, in connection with Alaska, as stated by Secretary Denby are:

1. That the developed assets be maintained, depletion of mining being covered by equal further development.
2. That the present capacity of 250 tons daily be not decreased, whether or not the mines be operated at that capacity.
3. That the terms of the lease or of operation be prepared entirely by the Department of the Interior and be subject solely to the decisions of that department.

If these terms involve any royalty provisions, it appears to the Navy Department, he said, that these royalties should be reinvested in terminal facilities as the Department of the Interior may decide.

"The Navy Department," Secretary Denby said, "is not prepared to guarantee the purchase of any coal from the Alaskan fields or give any favorable price differential to stimulate development of a Pacific supply of navy coal, because any favorable price differential must be contingent upon Congressional action. It is probable, however, that the navy would find it desirable to use Alaskan coal which complies with naval requirements if the differential is favorable. Future naval consumption of the coal probably will be less, in time of peace, than it has been in the past, owing to the growing use of fuel oil."

BETTER QUARTERS  
FOR COURT URGED

(Continued from Page 1)  
\$10,000 to cover cost of plans, estimates and possible options.

Appearing for the Boston Bar Association, James T. Cole declared that the present quarters of the Supreme Court in the Suffolk County Court House are undignified and inadequate. There is a fairly satisfactory consultation room but the coal problem is a "little, miserable room" and the other justices are in the lobby. There should be provided facilities where the justices can prepare their opinions. Furthermore, he said the court

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, banquet and meeting; Copley Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Harvard Club, illustrated lecture by Eugene Jones, chief photographer Boston & Maine Railroad, 8.

Y. M. C. A., lecture by Timothy W. Peshoff of the Gordon School of Theology, on "Russia's Place in the Sun," lobby, 6.

Sole Leather Trade Association of Boston, dinner; Swiss Room of Copley Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Yale Club of Boston, dinner; Boston City Club, 6:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club, lecture by Herbert W. Gleason, lecturer and author; Huntington Hall, 49, Boylston Street, 8.

Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, meeting; Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Arts and Letters Club of Boston, monthly meeting and dinner; Hotel Lenox, 6.

Harvard University, lecture on "La Comte, Les Muses, Les Sciences, et la Vie Quotidienne en Orient," by Prof. Emile F. Gautier, Fogg Art Museum, 7:30; Exposition of Chamber Music, by Arthur Whiting, John Knowles Taine Hall, 8:15.

R. Y. M. C. Union, lecture, "Mars and Jupiter," by George Leo Patterson of New York, The Union Hall, 48 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Chamber of Commerce, lecture by Paul T. Channing, Secretary of National Wool Manufacturers Association, on "The United States as a World Trader," Boston Public Library, 7:30.

Jewett Repertory Theatre, play, "Spring Runaway," at Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, until 8.

The Durant, Inc., of Boston, reception and entertainment; Secretariat Hall, St. Joseph Street, 8.

should be near a good law library and since the State Library needs room, the logical step is to place them under one roof.

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, said he was surprised that his department was included in the bill. On the whole, he said, the department is more efficiently housed than it was previous to consolidation of departments. There are, however, 18 girls working on mezzanine floors, where no work was ever supposed to have been done.

The Superintendent of Buildings has studied the problem, Dr. Smith said, and is attempting to work out a plan of relief. He said that it appears that the work of the State Library and the Department of Education is to go more and more hand in hand, but he added that he has no desire to plead for a new building merely on the ground of the needs of the Department of Education.

"If a building is to be built to symbolize the activities of the Commonwealth," Dr. Smith said, "there is a certain appropriateness in housing the Department of Education and the Supreme Court together. The education of the citizens and the administration of justice really go hand in hand."

Lack of Space  
Representative Webster of Boxford favored the bill, pointing to the interrelation between the functions of the three departments concerned. There is considerable architectural consistency also, he said. Mr. Webster made his strongest plea for suitable accommodation for the historical and literary treasures in the State Library.

Fred H. Kimball, Superintendent of Buildings, declared there was a marked lack of space. The Commonwealth was paying \$41,000 a year for 1000 square feet of space outside of the State House and not including the Metropolitan District Commission and the State employment office.

Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian, explained that the library had been in its present quarters since 1895. It had 400,000 volumes and 9 1/2 miles of bookshelves, the result of large accessions through bequests and reorganization of departments. The library is overcrowded, he said, and there is no available space in the present building.

Several states, Mr. Redstone said, have buildings to house either two or three such activities as are involved in the proposed bill. He agreed with the other speakers that the time was short for a report, but added that a preliminary inquiry had been made.

REAPPOINTMENT OF  
MR. ALLEN HELD UP  
PENDING HEARING

(Continued from Page 1)  
said that the institution was solvent at the time it was taken over by the commissioner. He added that banks in other parts of the country that had suffered greater losses than the closed Boston banks, were continued in business through help from other banks.

Mr. McNary pointed out in reply that several large Boston banking institutions had lost millions in certain commodities. He also intimated that at a hearing he would attempt to show that the closing of the trust companies was due in part to racial antagonism.

After the council had heard the arguments against confirmation of Mr. Allen it went into executive session to vote on the request for a public hearing. The decision was reached quickly.

Rep. Victor F. Jewett this afternoon introduced in the House an order which would instruct the clerk of the Senate and House to send a copy of Bank Commissioner Allen's report issued yesterday, to every depositor in the five closed Boston trust companies. The order was referred to the committee on rules.

MR. FULLER URGES  
STRICT BANK LAWS

Lieutenant-Governor Says "Teeth"  
Should Be Put in Legislation

Strict accountability to the people for the privileges of a banker should be the basis for the right to do banking business in Massachusetts, Lieut. Gov. Alvan T. Fuller declared in an address delivered before the West Roxbury Citizens Association last night. He spoke about the closed trust companies and declared that "teeth should be put in the banking laws of this State." He continued:

"I hope you will all read the papers in regard to the banking exposures. You ought to read about it. Do you wonder why the family of one of these bank presidents is paid to the extent of \$800,000? Do you ever wonder why they never went to jail? It is because they were in close cahoots with the legislatures at the State House. They didn't dare to put them in jail. I know of a man who got 60 days for stealing pencils. Yet these men are not jailed."

"The foreigner evidences his faith in our Government and our institutions by depositing his money in these banks. I call that faith. When the money of these men is taken and robbed from them I say it is a crime; it is wrong, and some of them, a lot of them, ought to go to jail. If they hadn't been in partnership with some of the people at the State House they would have gone to jail."

THIRTY-FIVE ALIENS  
REJECTED AS CITIZENS

WORCESTER, March 28 (Special Correspondence).—Charging them with unwillingness to take up arms for this country in the recent war and suggesting that they wait and prove more thoroughly their loyalty as American subjects, Judge Philip J. O'Connell in the naturalization session of the Superior Court yesterday dismissed the applications for citizenship of 35 aliens. The records showed that they had claimed exemption because of being aliens.

REPRESENTATION  
OF WOMEN ISSUE

Opinions Differ Whether They  
Should Be Elected or Named  
to Committees

Division of opinion developed today before the legislative committee on Election Laws on the question whether women should be elected or appointed to the State committees of the two major political parties. The committee was hearing the petition of Mrs. Anna C. N. Tillinghast, chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee, which provides that the state committees of 40 members shall organize temporarily and select 40 women, after which the committee shall permanently organize.

Atty.-Gen. J. Weston Allen has expressed the opinion that to have a man and a woman elected from each senatorial district is unconstitutional, as no discrimination because of sex may be made on the ballot. He has given it as his opinion that the two having the largest number of votes shall be declared elected, irrespective of sex.

Mrs. William Lowell Putnam proposed to the committee that two groups be placed on the ballot, one to be state committeemen and the other to be state committeewomen.

The committee voted to postpone the hearing until after April 5, when the Republican state committee meets to consider the bill.

Mrs. Tillinghast in addressing the committee said the intent of the bill was to give representation to men and women on the state committees of the political party, and in her opinion the method of appointment of women is superior to the elective method. The Republican State Committee has endorsed the bill, but another meeting is to be held, she said, to discuss any other method of giving the women equal rights.

The opposition was principally to the method of selecting women for the committee, it being the opinion of the opponents that the women should be elected rather than chosen by the committee.

Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, said she believed in representation for women, but was not of opinion that women should have equal representation with men. She said in her opinion women should be candidates at the polls and be the choice of the electorate.

CHAMBER INDORSES  
GOVERNOR'S PLAN  
FOR TAX INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)  
property, but the filing of such lists is essentially a voluntary matter, and comparatively few are filed.

"Even the most casual examination of the subject, reveals extraordinary inequalities in the valuation of property as between different municipalities and as between different pieces of property within each municipality. Massachusetts is assessing substantially in the same way in which the work has been done for nearly three centuries."

Example of Cambridge  
"Probably the most helpful experiment for a guide to adoption," continues the report, "is that undertaken by the city of Cambridge, largely as a result of the efforts of, and under the direct supervision of, Prof. Charles J. Bullock, who is a member of this committee. Other valuable experiences are those of New York, Newark, N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y."

"It is the opinion of the committee that it is important that the benefits of recent developments in valuation of property should be made available more generally for the valuation of property in Massachusetts. This may be done either by legislation compelling certain systems to be adopted, or by educational and persuasive campaigns to secure voluntary improvement of their valuation systems by the local boards of assessors."

In a letter to Senator William C. Moulton, chairman of the legislative committee on municipal finance, stating the Chamber's position, James A. McKibben, secretary of the Chamber, pointed out that "the total tax assessed by cities and towns of Massachusetts on real estate and tangible personal property has increased by 200 per cent in the past 20 years, while the total assessed valuation of such property has increased only 77 per cent."

FIRE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED  
Joseph F. Manning, acting fire commissioner for Boston, will resign his position next Saturday morning. Mayor Curley yesterday accepted the resignation of Mr. Manning, which had been tendered on Monday, and named Maj. William J. Casey, superintendent of the printing department, to be acting fire commissioner until a permanent appointment is made and the appointee of the mayor is qualified to serve.

CONNECTICUT RIVER RISING  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 29.—The Connecticut River has risen two feet at this city in the last 24 hours and stood at 15 feet above mean low water, mark this morning. Continued rise is reported from southern Vermont points and much rubbish is being brought down on the swift current.

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KING GOVERNMENT  
GETS BIG MAJORITY

Progressive Party Solidly Stands  
Behind the Liberals in the  
First Test Vote

OTTAWA, March 29 (Special).—The new King Government which musters in the House of Commons a force, less by two than the combined forces of the official and the Progressive oppositions, triumphantly emerged from its first test of the confidence of the House last night, when, upon a motion of want of confidence by the Conservative group under Arthur Meighen, it secured the record majority of 120. The vote stood 182 for the Government and 42 for the Opposition, the Progressive members voting solidly for the Administration.

Fifteen Government members were absent, five Conservatives and five Progressives. Messrs. Irvine of East Calgary and Woodworth of Centre Winnipeg (Independent Laborites) were both in the House when the vote took place but refrained from taking part in the division.

Miss Agnes McPhail of South East Grey, the first woman member of the Canadian House of Commons, listened carefully to the debate, but left the House before the division occurred and consequently did not vote.

The motion of censure was moved by Colonel Arthur of Parry Sound who has a war record, and seconded by H. H. Stevens of Center Vancouver. Reference in it was made to that plank in the Liberal platform of 1919 which declares "that the adoption of a system of cash grants to soldiers and the dependents of those who have fallen in the Great War is the most satisfactory and effective means of civil reestablishment, such grants to be in addition to the present gratuity and to any pensions for disability resulting from service."

It was charged in the censure motion that the Government had not carried out this pledge and therefore it was "deserving of the blame of the House." The carrying of such a motion which the leader of the official Opposition frankly declared to be in the nature of a lack of confidence resolution would have meant the defeat of the administration and another election.

Mr. Meighen, formerly Premier, and others of his followers made it plain that they were not in favor of cash gratuities or bonuses to returned soldiers. "This is a question of the good faith of political parties," he said, "if it were a question of gratuities I would vote against the motion."

Mr. King declared that when the Liberal resolution had been passed there was a strong agitation for the granting of bonuses. Since then that agitation had ceased, and he ventured to say that no responsible body of the House today desired that the so-called pledge be implemented.

T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, took the same ground, and said he could not lead himself to believe that the failure on the part of the new Government to grant such bonuses constituted bad faith.

Mr. Sexsmith of Lennox and Addington asked the official Opposition bluntly: "Are you in favor of cash grants?" "I am," said Mr. Meighen, "in the affirmative," he said laconically. "Then we have been wasting a lot of time on this motion."

The majority secured by the King Government on its first test is probably the largest ever accorded any new administration on a similar motion in the history of the Dominion.

## CITY CENSUS STARTS APRIL 1

Boston police officials strongly urge the residents of the city to cooperate with the policemen in the annual listing of all persons 15 years of age and over, residing within the city limits, which will commence Saturday morning. Women as well as men will be listed, white cards being used for listing the people and green cards for listing residences and dwelling houses. Upon being answered in the affirmative, the card will be entered on the cards which will be ward, precinct, residence April 1 last year, street and number, age, name, occupation and World War record, number of persons and number of suites in residences.

## MOVE TO SAVE BOSTON CLIPPER

An appeal has been made to Governor Cox and Mayor Curley, Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for assistance in the movement which has been started to save the famous Boston clipper "Clory of the Sea" from the junk heap on the west coast. The clipper was built by Donald McKay of East Boston in 1859, and according to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt it will cost \$7000 to bring the vessel to Boston. Mr. Vanderbilt stated in a telegram to Mr. Davis that the copper in the vessel was said to be worth more than \$7000.

BRAD MAKERS TO MOVE  
LAWRENCE, Mass., March 29.—The Wright Manufacturing Company, makers of brads, gave notice yesterday that the firm would soon leave Lawrence to locate in Rhode Island. The company employs 50 persons.

PORTO RICAN ORDERS COMING  
HAVERHILL, March 28 (Special Correspondence).—Porto Rican business is coming to local shoe factories, indicating that foreign markets are reopening to American merchandise. Cuban shipments have already been made from plants in this city. Orders have been received by wood heel manufacturers here from South American markets. The Mexican markets have been open to footwear producers for some time, and inquiries from Alaska are the latest to be received by Haverhill manufacturers.

ILLINOIS MINERS  
WILL WALK OUT  
THROUGH LOYALTY

(Continued from Page 1)  
the policy committee of the union will be convened, occasionally. It will meet soon, but not in Indianapolis, Mr. Green said.

Possibility Remote  
of Averting Strike

NEW YORK, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—Casting aside as a "remote possibility" the prospect of settling their differences in time to avert the general strike set for April 1, members of the anthracite sub-committee on wage contract negotiations today girded themselves for a long, hard struggle over the miners' 19 demands.

"Nothing but a miracle—the immediate acceptance of each and every one of our demands—can avert the strike," said Thomas Kennedy, district president of the United Mine Workers.

"Under the present circumstances, it is probable that the suspension will go into effect April 1, according to the miners' program," said S. D. Warriner, vice president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Although sanguine of the ultimate success of the negotiations now in progress, the six other members of the anthracite sub-committee, composed of union chiefs and mine operators, were convinced that the mines would be evacuated Saturday.

Phillip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, scouted the report that importation of British mined soft coal would lessen the danger of a bituminous coal shortage and thereby hurt the cause of the miners in the forthcoming strike.

"We are not afraid of the British coal," said Mr. Murray. "It has been imported before without seriously affecting the mining industry or the market in America."

As the wage negotiations proceed, the miners are becoming more and more determined that the next contract shall contain an inviolable provision for installation of the check-off system if all anthracite mines.

President Kennedy of District No. 7 declared that "as conditions are in the mining industry, it has become one of the most vital points at issue."

Mr. Warriner of the operators dismissed the question of the miners' demand for the check-off with the statement that "it has come up in every wage conference in the last 20 years."

J. T. BARRETT NAMED  
PROHIBITION DIRECTOR  
FOR THE CANAL ZONE

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Appointment of John T. Barrett of Revere, Mass., as federal prohibition director for the Panama Canal Zone was announced today by prohibition headquarters. Mr. Barrett will be the first prohibition director for the Canal Zone, as the national dry law was only extended there upon passage several months ago of the Willis-Campbell bill. It is expected that Mr. Barrett will confer here shortly with Prohibition Commissioner Haynes over the organization of a force of prohibition agents for the zone.

Appointment of Mr. Barrett completes the organization of federal prohibition directors making a total of 52, one for each state and one each for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone.

Mr. Barrett, it was said today in Revere, has been for the last two years a resident of the Canal Zone. He formerly was employed at the Charleston Navy Yard as a machinist, but left the Yard Dec. 11, 1916.

HOUSE PASSES BILL  
FOR ARMY NEEDS

Appropriation Measure Carrying  
Approximately \$288,000,000  
Is Advanced

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Without a roll call the House today passed the Army appropriation bill carrying approximately \$288,000,000 to meet military and non-military expenses of the War Department during the coming fiscal year.

As sent to the Senate the measure provides that by July 1, the enlisted strength of the regular army must be reduced to 115,000 men exclusive of 7000 Philippine scouts and the number of officers decreased to 11,000.

The principal changes made in the bill by the House were the elimination of a provision that all troops stationed in China and a part of those on duty in Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone and on the Rhine should be returned to the United States by July 1 and the adoption of an amendment increasing by \$15,000,000 the amount carried as a lump sum toward continuation of work during the coming fiscal year on various river and harbor projects.

Just prior to passage of the bill, Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, demanded another vote on the amendment increasing the rivers and harbors item which was adopted Monday without a roll call by a 158 to 54 vote. The House acting on the demand decided by a vote of 172 to 75 to retain in the bill the amendment which increased from \$27,635,260 to \$42,815,661 the amount provided for various improvements.

A second vote also was demanded on three amendments which increased National Guard appropriations, but the three items remained in the bill by safe margins.

DRIVE AGAINST BUCKETSHOPS  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 29 (Special Correspondence).—City and county officials of San Francisco have started a campaign against bucketshops and fraudulent mining-stock promoters and salesmen. A unit of the police department has been organized especially for this purpose. The state corporation department is cooperating and agents of the department of justice and other governmental agencies have placed their information and aid at the disposition of the local authorities.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS ELECTED  
At a business session of the Middlesex County Woman's Relief Corps, yesterday afternoon in Grand Army Hall, Arlington, Mrs. Hattie Holmes was chosen president. Other officers elected were: Senior vice-president, Mrs. Alice Schofield; junior vice-president, Mrs. Hattie Poleschier; chaplain, Mrs. Sarah Haraden; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Gott; conductor, Mrs. Mary McDuffie; guard, Mrs. Alice Rapp; assistant conductor, Mrs. Margaret Urquhart; assistant guard, Mrs. J. Smith.

METHODIST CONFERENCE OPENS  
PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 29.—The eighty-second session of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its real business today. After Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Boston called the conference to order, the roll call organization was effected. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, a memorial service was held, and the conference then went into executive session.

GRANITE CUTTERS' WAGE CUT  
LAWRENCE, Mass., March 29.—A reduction of 25 cents an hour in the wages of local granite cutters will become effective on April 1, it was announced yesterday. The present wages are \$1.25 an hour.

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PROTESTS MADE  
AGAINST 'TESTS'

Haverhill Parents Object to  
Methods of Board of Health

Haverhill, Mass., March 29 (Special).—Many protests have been raised against the methods employed by officials of the board of health in their efforts to introduce the so-called Schick test, to determine if the children are susceptible to diphtheria, into the public schools of this city. Although the board of health announced that no child would be given the "test" over the objection of the parents many protests against the procedure hold it to be significant that the Moody school was chosen for the first "test" as this school is composed largely of the children of alien parents.

Representatives of the Medical Liberty League have distributed circulars among the children notifying their parents that the law does not compel children to submit to the test and urging parents not to give their consent. It was reported that the principals of both the Moody and Bartlett schools, where the physicians made their appearance, told the board of health officials that parents were very much upset over the campaign and that a number of protests had been made.

Mrs. Jessica Henderson, of Wayland, connected with the Medical Liberty League, came to Haverhill yesterday to conduct the campaign against any further experiments with the Schick test in the public schools. "There is no law in Massachusetts requiring this to be done," said Mrs. Henderson, "and parents are at perfect liberty to refuse it, which the wise parents will undoubtedly do. Parents should remember that this is not for the welfare of our children."

JUDGE CARROLL DENIES  
MOTION OF DIRECTORS

Judge James B. Carroll of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has denied the motion of John L. Bates, senior counsel for the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, asking that Judge Frederic Dodge be discharged as master in the case of John V. Dittmore against Adam H. Dickey et al. It was contended in the directors' motion that Judge Dodge had prejudged the issue by finding in the Eustace vs. Dickey case that Mr. Dittmore has been illegally removed.

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## SENATE APPEARS A UNIT FOR FIVE-POWER NAVAL PACT

Vote to Be Taken at 3 O'Clock Today—Senator Lodge Forecasts Saving of Millions

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Senate will vote to ratify the five-power treaty for limitation of naval armament. There is every indication to-night that ratification will be unanimous.

Following the formal presentation of the treaty for ratification today by Senator Lodge, and its support in an equally effective speech by Senator Underwood, virtually all the limitation articles of the pact were agreed to one by one, by viva voce vote.

The Senate is apparently a unit in favor of the outstanding achievement of the Washington Conference, where, by reducing competition in capital ship building, it checked a naval holiday, proclaimed, and aggressive fortification in the Far East stopped. The one indicated opponent of the treaty, Senator Reed (D.) of Missouri, is campaigning in his home State. His absence appears to insure unopposed ratification.

Before he left Washington, and in the course of the four-day treaty debates, Senator Reed blew off steam against the naval pact. A large part of Senator Lodge's speech today was devoted to an effort to show that the Reed steam for the most part was not steam at all, but mere vapor. For the purpose of clearing the senatorial air of it, Senator Lodge presented an amended declaration supplied him for the purpose by the Navy General Board. Its upshot was that Senator Reed was wrong on almost every one of his major indictments of the limitation treaty, despite the assertion that his attack was based on information from "two naval experts of the highest rank."

**Parting Filings from Democrats**  
Democratic Senators identified with the so-called Wilson wing of the Senate took parting flings at the naval treaty, though not opposing it. Senator Walsh of Montana scolded the American delegation at the Conference for not contriving to bring about reduction of land armament. He argued that if the United States had made some kind of overture to M. Briand, such as pledging ratification of the rejected American-English-French defensive treaty against new German aggression in France, the French would have been ready to discuss military as well as naval limitation.

Senator Hitchcock in a speech apparently designed for Democratic campaign purposes in Nebraska this year, sought to bestow credit for naval limitation upon the Democratic Party. He cited the clause in the Daniels navy bill of 1916, authorizing the President at a suitable moment to call a naval conference, as proof that the party of Woodrow Wilson would go down in history as the real architect of naval limitation. Then Mr. Hitchcock recalled it was Senator Walsh of Montana who introduced a resolution for a naval conference three days before the more celebrated Borah resolution was submitted on Dec. 14, 1921. Senator Hitchcock berated the Harding Administration for its enthusiasm for peace in Asia while it neglected to interest itself in the far graver problems of Europe.

After explaining why the Confer-

ence failed to limit land armament—France's assertion that her safety as against Germany prevented any reduction of her army—Senator Lodge launched into a powerful defense and exposition of the five-power naval treaty. He paid his respects at the outset to those who dissatisfied with the accomplishments of the Washington Conference would bring about "disarmament by disarming." It was not the purpose of the Conference, Senator Lodge declared, to proceed on

any such lines. "We were not summoned," he said, "to disarm entirely by land or sea without any reference to what other nations do. If there is any one thing that would infallibly foment war, it would be for one nation to reduce herself to an absolutely helpless position, leaving other nations of the world fully armed. The only way to get any real reduction in armaments is by international agreement. That was the work which the American delegates at Washington took up. That was the purpose they had in mind."

**Navy General Board Statement**  
Senator Lodge then dealt with Senator Reed's attack on the naval treaty. As the Missouri Democratic irreconcilable assailed the pact on the authority of the unnamed "high naval experts," Senator Lodge asked the Navy General Board, the American delegation's constant counselors in the conference negotiations, to reply to the Reed charges. Those in effect were that "Japan and Great Britain had conquered America at the conference," and that in general the United States emerged under the naval treaty defenseless and bamboozled. Senator Lodge read a navy board statement designed to show that far from establishing British-Japanese naval superiority over the United States, the treaty radically altered the balance of sea power in America's favor. In 1928, under existing building programs, the general board said there would be a ratio of 106 for Great Britain, 100 for America and 87 for Japan in capital ships. Now the ratio would be 100 for Great Britain, 100 for America and 60 for Japan—or the 5-5-3 scale provided by the treaty.

The General Navy Board, Senator Lodge revealed, finds that with ratification of the five-power treaty the "kiss of the battle-cruiser will be rung." It was the consensus of all the naval experts negotiating in Washington that the superior speed of the battle-cruiser cannot discount the superior strength of the battleship, and that under those circumstances any navy that builds battle-cruisers is simply indulging in a luxury.

Senator Lodge tilted at the apprehension of certain senators over the treaty's provision for non-fortification of Guam. "We have owned Guam," he said, "since our navy captured it in the war with Spain, but until now no one has ever bothered about the island. Its government has been left to the navy. We have never passed a line of legislation in regard to it. We have never fortified it."

**Big Saving Forecast**  
"Relief to the American taxpayer, and to the taxpayers of the world," explained Senator Lodge in conclusion, "will not be immediate. But in another year or two, and in the years to come, it will be found that countless millions have been saved by the treaty. It is therefore a real, a great achievement. It really means something. The American delegation went into the Conference with one idea, and that was to bring about the limitation of armaments among the great mari-

time nations of the world. I think that has been done. I hope the Senate, thinking so, too, will approve and ratify this treaty."

Senator King (D.) of Utah criticized the treaty for effecting no limitation of either submarines or aircraft. "Some of the good people of the United States," he said, "who think that this treaty has brought about the millennium are very much mistaken. I venture the prophecy now that there will be very great activity on the part

of many nations in the construction of submarines and airplanes." Senator Underwood, replying to Senator King, bade the country remember the naval pact "is not a peace treaty. What it does do, he declared, is to stop the reckless race in naval building that would have piled countless billions of expenditure upon all powers who did not care to lose their position in naval strength.

"I ask the Senator to bear in mind," said Senator Underwood, "that the action which led up to this treaty was initiated in this body. Every Senator who voted for the resolution of May, 1921, is entitled to a share in the successful undertaking. I venture to predict that the nations which are so greatly to benefit under this treaty will

be prepared to quit work on April 1, when their wage agreements with the operators expire. The public has been assured by the government and the coal operators that it will not endure any great inconvenience for a while as there are considerable stocks of coal on hand and large additional supplies will be obtainable from the non-union mining districts.

**Refuse to Meet Miners**  
Refusal of the coal operators of the central competitive field to meet the miners in conference, in accordance with the terms of the joint interstate agreement to discuss a new wage contract, has made the walkout of bituminous miners inevitable. The soft coal miners number about 450,000 strong in the central field and the outlying districts, mining about 80 per cent of the country's bituminous output.

Although the anthracite miners and operators have got together in joint conference in New York to work out a new agreement, the time is too short to complete a satisfactory agreement by April 1, in accordance with instructions given the miners' officials by their membership at the Shamokin, Pa., convention of last January. These

## COAL SUPPLY IS ADEQUATE SAY OWNERS AND GOVERNMENT

Stocks Are Sufficient to Last Three or Four Months It Is Asserted on Eve of Great Strike

NEW YORK, March 27. (Special Correspondence)—The stage is all set for the greatest strike in the history of the coal industry in the United States.

Unless halted by government intervention approximately 600,000 mine workers in the bituminous and the anthracite coal fields of the country

miners number more than 1,500,000, comprising all the anthracite districts of Northeastern Pennsylvania, which are 100 per cent organized.

Entering the struggle with the backing of the American Labor movement, the officials of the United Mine Workers declare that they can wage a strike for an indefinite period. The



A Coal Breaker, a Common Sight in the Anthracite Regions

Drawn from photograph by Coal Trade Journal

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operators declare that bituminous miners will be glad to return to work in 60 days, when they see the effect of non-union production.

**Responsibility Placed**  
The situation in the bituminous coal fields has been further intensified by the operators who have posted notices of wage cuts of 20 to 40 per cent. They also decline to recognize the "check off" system of collecting union dues and demand separate district agreements in place of the usual four-state contract of the central competitive field, which for years has been the basis of all bituminous agreements in this country.

The miners insist upon the maintenance of the present wage scales, contending that the cut in the production of coal during the past two years has reduced their wages so low that they are actually in hardship in many districts.

Despite the moral suasion of the Government, including President Harding, the bituminous operators of western Pennsylvania have declined to abide by the present contract making it obligatory that they meet the miners prior to April 1 in an effort to effect a new wage agreement. Similar stand was taken by the Ohio operators, and those of the other central competitive field states, with the exception of the Illinois Operators Association, which was willing to meet the United Mine Workers representatives in joint conference.

Pointing out that the 1920 agreement contained the resolution that "an interstate joint conference be held prior to April 1, 1922," the Secretary of Labor in the last two weeks made an unsuccessful attempt to get the operators to meet the miners, and in a statement practically placed any responsibility for a suspension of strikes, which may occur squarely upon the shoulders of the operators.

Government figures show that the non-union mines have a normal output of about 3,116,451 tons a week, or in other words, produce about 20 per cent of the nation's fuel supply. By speeding up, however, the operators contend that the weekly production can be increased to between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 tons, which with the supply now on top of the ground, they assert would meet all needs for a considerable time.

**Coal Stocks Large**  
The Secretary of Labor says a survey taken by the Government shows that there will be between 50,000,000 and 65,000,000 tons of coal on the surface on April 1, which, he asserts, is sufficient to meet all needs for three or four months.

Coal trade circles report that heavy reserves have been accumulated by railroads and the larger buyers, and the volumes of non-union offers is increasing. The output of bituminous has gained steadily since the first of the year, and with the exception of 11,000,000 tons in 1916-18, February production of 40,951,000 tons was greater than in any year before or since.

Householders have also stocked up for the season.

If the 1919 strike is to be taken as a criterion of the effect of the new walk-out, the states of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Washington, Ohio, Michigan and Maryland will bear the brunt of the conflict. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, three of the largest producers in the central competitive field, are highly organized, and if the strike comes the operators expect it to be practically 100 per cent effective in those states.

West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee miners are faced with a crisis that may mean the existence of the union in these districts, where it has gained a foothold. Weakened by long unemployment the union has already been forced to give ground to the "open shop" attack launched against it in the

## JAPANESE TROOPS STILL IN SIBERIA

Continued Occupation Excused on Basis of Alleged Communist Practices

HARBIN, Manchuria, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—J. K. Caldwell, formerly a consul in Siberia and now one of the secretaries of the American Embassy in Tokyo, passed through this city this week, after a stay of nearly four months at Chita, the capital of the Far Eastern Republic. It will be remembered that the commercial attaché and the assistant military attaché of the same Embassy went to Chita in the spring of last year, and, as a result of their investigations at that time, made a favorable report. For some reason that report was never made public. They found no evidences of communist practice in the conduct of the government of the Far Eastern Republic, although without doubt they met men who believed in that system of regulating the affairs of the Commonwealth.

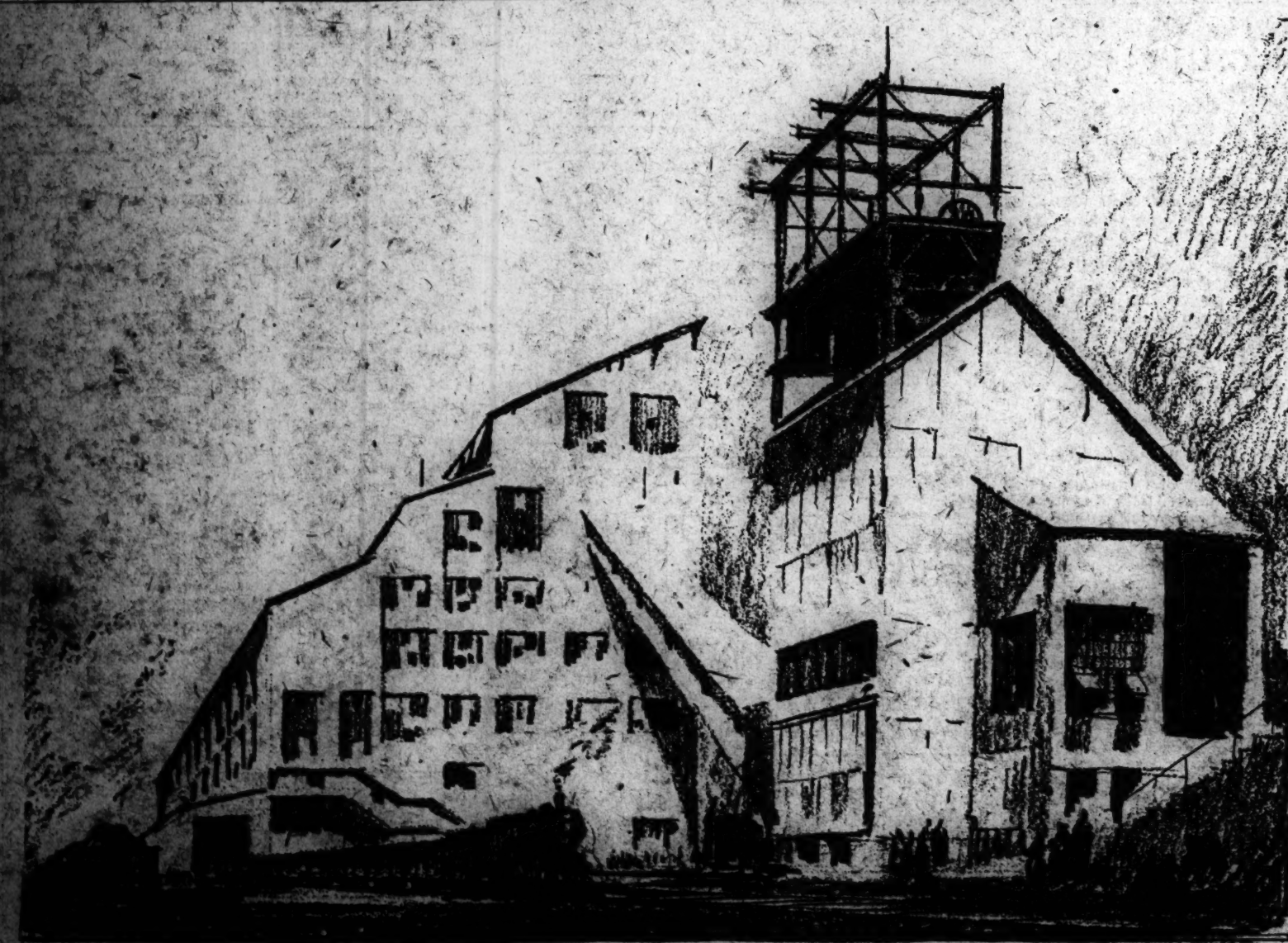
Now Mr. Caldwell has returned after making a leisurely investigation, and like his official predecessors, he found none of that practice, the alleged presence of which is used as an excuse to keep the Japanese troops in Siberia, where, by inciting one small faction of the Russians to conflict, civil warfare has been maintained in a section that was devastated five years ago. Mr. Caldwell did not refer to the presence of the Japanese, but when asked if he encountered Communism at Chita, he answered that he met men who believe in that school of thought, but he saw no evidence of it in the way the laws of the Republic are administered.

**Constitution Widely Published**  
The Constitution of the Republic has been published and widely distributed, and in it there is naught of Communism, but the Mersuloff Government, created and kept in power by the Japanese, and whipped whenever its troops come in contact with the soldiers of the Far Eastern Republic, continues its ferocious struggle in the name and for the cause of anti-Communism.

For two long and pitiful years, the Japanese have oppressed the people of eastern Siberia, and while a diplomat made vague and dateless assurances of the intention of his country to withdraw its troops, the approval and stamp of the Japanese General Staff, without which Baron Shidehara's statement is formless and void, is conspicuously missing. The old iteration of getting out when there is a government capable of protecting the lives of the Japanese civilians, leaves the whole situation where it has stood since the American troops went home from Siberia. There can be no stable government as long as the Japanese stay. When the Japanese troops go, and the business of the Japanese in Siberia is to see that there shall be no peace—these are repetitions that have been wearily made over and over.

**Consciousness of Right**

If the hope that Mr. Hughes expressed remains unrealized beyond the summer months of this year, and the men of the Far Eastern Republic are forced to remain mobilized, thus keeping them away from their crops and the production of food, the people of America will have to help feed this part of Russia next winter. There has been hardly a single instance of a more heroic episode in history than the resistance of the people of this land to the burden that has been laid on them. With the hands of all men seemingly turned against them, the victims of the most cruelly evil campaign of misrepresentation, beleaguered and in great need—nothing less than a consciousness of the right of their cause could have kept them up. The golden calf of Communism was destroyed in eastern Siberia with the creation of the Far Eastern Republic, but the heart of their Pharaoh remains hardened against them. When shall be the time of their deliverance?



A Mine Tipple in Illinois, in a Part of the Territory Affected by the Proposed Coal Strike

Drawn from photograph by Coal Trade Journal

once failed to limit land armament—France's assertion that her safety as against Germany prevented any reduction of her army—Senator Lodge launched into a powerful defense and exposition of the five-power naval treaty. He paid his respects at the outset to those who dissatisfied with the accomplishments of the Washington Conference would bring about "disarmament by disarming." It was not the purpose of the Conference, Senator Lodge declared, to proceed on

any such lines. "We were not summoned," he said, "to disarm entirely by land or sea without any reference to what other nations do. If there is any one thing that would infallibly foment war, it would be for one nation to reduce herself to an absolutely helpless position, leaving other nations of the world fully armed. The only way to get any real reduction in armaments is by international agreement. That was the work which the American delegates at Washington took up. That was the purpose they had in mind."

Senator King (D.) of Utah criticized the treaty for effecting no limitation of either submarines or aircraft. "Some of the good people of the United States," he said, "who think that this treaty has brought about the millennium are very much mistaken. I venture the prophecy now that there will be very great activity on the part

of many nations in the construction of submarines and airplanes." Senator Underwood, replying to Senator King, bade the country remember the naval pact "is not a peace treaty. What it does do, he declared, is to stop the reckless race in naval building that would have piled countless billions of expenditure upon all powers who did not care to lose their position in naval strength.

"I ask the Senator to bear in mind," said Senator Underwood, "that the action which led up to this treaty was initiated in this body. Every Senator who voted for the resolution of May, 1921, is entitled to a share in the successful undertaking. I venture to predict that the nations which are so greatly to benefit under this treaty will

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BIG VOTE AGAINST  
VACCINATION BILLHouse Refuses to Extend Com-  
pulsory Feature to Pri-  
vate Schools

Another attempt to enroach on medical liberty was defeated in the House of Representatives yesterday when the bill to extend compulsory vaccination to private schools was rejected by a large majority on a voice vote after vigorous debate. The practice of vaccination was assailed by several members, and the issue of personal rights was emphatically pressed.

Debate was opened by Rep. Charles G. Hull of Ipswich in opposition to extension of compulsory vaccination. He declared that legislation had gone far enough along this line and that it was high time to call a halt. Mr. Hull said he based his opposition on the ground "that experts are in doubt as to the benefits of vaccination, and that they are uncertain as to its harmful after-effects."

Medical men are divided into two camps on the subject, with an impassable gulf between, Mr. Hull declared. It may appear that the majority is in favor of the practice, he said, but majorities are not always right, and many leaders have stood alone and faced strong opposition.

"In regard to the benefits of vaccination," Mr. Hull said, "the opinions of medical men run the whole gamut from enthusiastic indorsement to vehement condemnation. The extremes are as far apart as the poles. The doctor cannot give the inquiring layman any definite information because he is 'all at sea' himself. Therefore, I contend that there should be a contraction and not an extension of a practice the benefits of which are held so much in doubt by the practitioners themselves."

## Injustice to Children

Mr. Hull declared that it is an act of injustice to impose such a practice upon children. If the plea is made that it is inconsistent to have the law for public schools and not for private schools, it is equally inconsistent not to order every citizen into the Department of Health to be vaccinated.

Rep. William L. Hennessey of Boston strongly opposed the bill, basing his stand on his personal experience. He said he was the oldest of 10 children and before he could exercise his constitutional right to an education was forced to submit to vaccination, which adversely affected him. It was fatal to his brother, and nearly so to his sister, who was refused entrance to school until vaccinated despite the declaration of the family physician that vaccination was inadvisable.

"In voting against the bill," Mr. Hennessey declared, "I hope to save the mothers of the Commonwealth from bearing the cross that my mother had to bear in fighting against compulsory vaccination. We are born free and equal and we have our rights, which must be preserved."

Claims of benefit by vaccination were made by Representative James M. Hennessey of Boston. He said the law should apply to private schools as well as public.

## Many Letters of Protest

Opposition to the bill was voiced by Representative Herbert A. Bartlett of Brockton, who declared he was not opposed to vaccination, but was unalterably against compulsion. He said he had received many letters of protest against the measure, and urged that people be left to exercise their personal rights in this regard.

Representative Abbot B. Rice of Newton added his opposition, citing instances of failure of the practice to achieve what it claimed for it. He pointed out that 40 states have no compulsory vaccination laws, and declared for preservation of constitutional rights. Representative Samuel W. Mendum of Woburn said the trend is away from compulsion, and declared against the bill.

The previous question was moved by Representative Talbot Aldrich of Canton. Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware urged that the law be left as it is, adding that he had received 65 letters from constituents in opposition to the bill and not one in favor of it. Representative James D. Cuffis of Haverhill thought the bill a step in the wrong direction and asked its defeat.

## Defeated by Voice Vote

Rep. Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford and Rep. Morrill E. Brown of Middleboro were opposed. Rep. Edwin W. Norman of Worcester opposed compulsion and taking away the care of children from the parents.

Support of the bill was taken up by Rep. Frederick P. Glazier of Hudson in closing. He championed the practice of vaccination. Mr. Glazier surrendered part of his closing 10 minutes to Rep. Charles B. Frothingham of Lynn, who spoke as a practicing physician defending vaccination.

On the question of passing the bill to a third reading there was a large majority voice vote against, and supporters of the measure did not even ask for a rising vote. While the matter can be forced again if reconsideration is sought before the orders of the day are reached in the next session, it is felt that the vote was so decisive as to close the issue.

BOSTON PLANNING  
FOR CENTENARYCity Committee Announces Ob-  
servances on April 19 and May 1

Boston's combined celebration of its 100 years as a city and of the 147th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord will be an event long to be remembered, according to the Boston Centennial Committee. There will be observances of these two important events in local history on April 19, Patriot's Day, and on May 1, the anniversary date of the inauguration of the first Mayor.

On April 19 the usual reproduction of the ride of Paul Revere and William Dawes will be given. There will

be a public meeting in the afternoon in Faneuil Hall, with Mayor Curley presiding. In this hall the first Mayor was inaugurated. In the evening old and new Boston will be shown in motion pictures on Boston Common, with a band concert and mass singing.

On May 1 a permanent memorial tablet will be placed in Faneuil Hall, and medals will be awarded to public school children adjudged to have written the best essays on the Boston of 100 years ago. Mayor Hurley will personally raise the city flag on the City Hall and on Boston Common, and citizens will be asked to display the city flag on stores, offices, and homes. With the aid of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, stores are expected to arrange for special window displays throughout the week preceding May 1.

VACCINATION HELD  
TO BE SUPERSTITIONDr. Walter R. Hadwen Declares  
in Los Angeles Inoculation Is  
Medical Absurdity

LOS ANGELES, March 19 (Special Correspondence)—Declaring that inoculation not only is a medical absurdity, but that vaccination, for example, causes more smallpox than it prevents, Walter R. Hadwen, M. D., of Gloucester, England, recently spoke here under the auspices of the California Anti-vivisection Society. Dr. Hadwen is in the United States in the interest of the anti-vivisection movement. He has also spoken before audiences in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Washington. Dr. Hadwen said in part:

"We have a sound case; we have an unassailable position from the moral standpoint as well as in other ways; and the cause that we fight for is one that cannot be contradicted in any particular. No one has any right to do evil that good may come. The strong have no right to take advantage of the weak. These two positions sum up the whole moral question. There is no answer to the unanswerable position that we present."

"Facts, not opinions, are what we want. We are all anxious to have facts. Nothing whatever has been discovered by experiments on living animals that has been of the slightest benefit to the American public, or ever cured a disease. I challenge the vivisectionists to prove that one single life has ever been saved by this cruel vivisection upon living animals. It is impossible, absolutely impossible, to argue from animal to man. You cannot come to any conclusion by experiments upon a lower race, and then try to apply it to man."

## Vivisection Inhuman

"Your American experiments are noted and published in England. That is our only way of getting the news of what is going on, is through the vivisectionists themselves. It is said that we exaggerate, but no charge of exaggeration has ever been proved, because we tell only what they give out themselves."

"I was brought up to be a vivisectionist. I believed in it during all of my curriculum, and it was the contradictions of the vivisectionists themselves that made me start to study into it. I began to look at it from a very prejudiced point of view because I believed in it. But I came to the conclusion that vivisection was nothing more or less than a superstition, that it was cruel and inhuman and I made up my mind that I would devote the whole of my life to the endeavor to do away with it."

"It is the absurdity of vivisection that strikes home more closely than anything else. When a lady told Dr. W. W. Keen that there was no use in vivisection because there were plenty of human beings suffering from the plague in India, he said at once that the anti-vivisectionists were advocating human vivisection and he considered it most immoral. But the fact is that animal vivisection has been proved a failure and therefore should be experimented upon."

## Reminiscent of Middle Ages

"It is reminiscent of the Middle Ages when criminals were tortured, and torture was also used to wrest secrets from them; and now the vivisectionists would like to use torture to wrest secrets from the human body."

"No animal yet has ever suffered from the same diseases as a human being. When a man is suffering from plague, the physician is justified in doing everything he possibly can for the patient. But for instance, how can you discover the center of speech in a man, by operating on a dog that can't talk?"

"Vaccination is a dairy-maid superstition based upon the folly that if you have cowpox before you won't have smallpox afterward. The government in England paid \$30,000 to have all its soldiers vaccinated; but this very vaccination has destroyed thousands of people. If cowpox is smallpox and if having cowpox keeps you from having smallpox, then it ought to be able to protect against itself—for instance, if you have been able successfully to vaccinate a person, then you ought not to have to vaccinate that person again."

The ones who favor vaccination have so reduced the time in between the vaccination times that now one should be vaccinated every three months until one could not be vaccinated again. If you can revaccinate a person successfully then it shows clearly that vaccination cannot protect against itself. If it cannot protect against itself, how can it protect against smallpox. The whole system of vaccination is based on superstition."

RADCLIFFE CLUB PLAY APRIL 5  
"La Poudre aux Yeux" will be given by the members of the French Club of Radcliffe College Monday evening, April 5, under the direction of Miss Janet Webster of New Brunswick, Canada. Those to take part are Miss Rosemond Coolidge '23, Miss Adele Crockett '24, Miss Suzanne Sorriere, Miss Blanche Harding '23, Miss Cecilia Freeman '23, Miss Betty Bromberg '23, Miss Katherine Dodge '23, Miss Janet Webster '23, Miss Margaret Gay '23, Miss Margaret Manning '23 and Miss Anita Ford '23.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY  
HAS BUST OF ABOLITIONISTParker Pillsbury's Service to His State and Country Is  
Given Recognition

CONCORD, N. H., March 28 (Special Correspondence)—Albert E. Pillsbury of Boston, Mass., at one time attorney-general of Massachusetts, has presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society a bronze bust of his uncle, Parker Pillsbury, New Hampshire's leader in the abolitionist movement which preceded the Civil War. The bust is now on exhibition in the beautiful building of the society at Concord and is attracting wide at-

tention, both as a work of art and because of the striking personality of Parker Pillsbury, to whom no recognition has previously been accorded in a public manner.

The bust was made by J. F. Parmenter of Boston, who never saw his subject but succeeded in the opinion of critics, in making a correct representation from photographs. Parker Pillsbury lived in Concord more than half a century and prepared himself for the ministry but made his life work the agitation against slavery, under the leadership of William Lloyd Garrison.

Albert E. Pillsbury, in speaking of his uncle's work in the abolition cause, said: "Honeyed words were no part of any abolitionist's equipment, but Parker Pillsbury's were likened to 'red-hot iron searers.' A contemporary said that while other abolition orators spoke, Pillsbury lightened and thundered. He never hesitated to startle or even shock his hearers, believing that by no other means could they be brought to a realizing sense of the all-embracing iniquities of slavery, and in this belief he poured out upon their frozen apathy the fiercest heat of the invective of which he was master, until he became, perhaps, the best-hated and reviled of all the reviled and hated tribe of abolition agitators. He seems to have had the spirit of prophecy upon him, and it was his constant prediction from the beginning that American slavery was destined to go down in blood."

Among the pen portraits of Parker Pillsbury which have come down in the literature of that period are two, each drawn from life by the hand of a master, so vigorous and vivid that they ought to be left here with the sculptured image.

"In James Russell Lowell's works will be found a series of sketches, struck off with mingled sympathy and humor, of the leading figures in anti-slavery convention at Boston in 1846, where Parker Pillsbury appears in action in these lines:

Beyond, a crater in each eye,  
Swoops brown, broad-shouldered Pillsbury,  
Who tears up words, like trees, by the roots.  
A Theban in stout cowhide boots:  
The wager of eternal war  
Against that loathsome Minotaur  
To which we sacrifice each year  
The best blood of our Athens here.  
A terrible denouncer he,  
Old Sinai burns unquenched  
Upon his lips: he well might be a  
Hot-blasting soul from fierce Judea,  
Habakuk, Ezra, or Hosea.

"So he appeared to Lowell, who was not alone in likening him to the fiery souls of Hebrew scripture. 'One of Emerson's essays on eloquence has a passage which always believed to have been written with Parker Pillsbury in mind, but was never assured of this until his Jour-

nal was published by his son a few years ago, when the fact stood confessed. I give it as it appears in the Journal, fresh from the occasion, from which it was transcribed into the essay with little change.

We go to the bar, the Senate, the shop, the study, as peaceful professions, but cannot escape the demands for courage, no, not in the shrine of Peace itself. Pillsbury, whom I heard last night, is the very gift from New Hampshire which we have long expected, a

much importance awakened the interest of only about half the voters.

Prices in Boston hotels while not soaring as high during the war as they did in New York are still above normal today. The trend is slowly downward, according to several of the managers here. The high wages paid the hotel help last summer were given as an excuse for keeping up prices instead of putting into effect a reduced scale. At a conference of Boston managers held here recently it was decided that, at present, a reduction in rates would not be justified.

SCHOOL PROJECT DEFEATED  
MARLBORO, Mass., March 27 (Special)—An order introduced into Common Council tonight, providing that that body concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting an order authorizing the Mayor to petition the Legislature to pass a special act allowing Marlboro to borrow not over \$150,000 in excess of the statutory limit for the purpose of constructing a junior high school building, was defeated by a yeas and nays vote.

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COMPULSORY VOTE  
BILL IS DEFEATEDBusiness of General Court Given  
Impetus by Conclusion of  
Committee's Work

Considerable impetus was given to the present session of the General Court by reports yesterday from several legislative committees, including action on a number of petitions of importance. Progress in reporting measures out of committee has not been marked by notable speed this session, but the bulk of the important

Industrial relations. The Committee on Judiciary favored a bill providing that, for registration and voting purposes a woman may have a residence apart from her husband.

When the bill for compulsory voting came up in the House, Representative Burr of Boston objected on the ground that if men are punished for not voting they will see that their names are not on the voting lists and the object of the bill will be defeated. Representative Smith of Provincetown, champion of compulsory voting and author of the bill, declared the measure is in the interests of economy and efficiency and that it would bring voters to the polls.

Representative Webster of Boxford asserted that the bill is abhorrent to the American theory of independent action. On the amendment of Mr. Smith to strike out "male" and make the bill apply to all voters, the vote of the House was in the affirmative, but the bill itself was defeated by a large majority.

"Ought to pass" was the report received from the Senate Committee on Ways and Means in the Senate on the bill to authorize the Department of Public Utilities to summon witnesses. A report of reference to the next annual session was made on the bill to abolish preferential voting in the city of Newton.

Garage Bill Upheld  
In an opinion furnished at the request of the Senate, the Attorney General held that the bill to regulate the building of garages in the vicinity of schools, hospitals and churches is constitutional. The Senate accepted the report of leave to withdraw on the six banking petitions filed by Simon and Louis Swift.

Debate arose on the motion to reconsider the adverse vote on the bill for a Boston City Council of 28 members. The same arguments of better representation were invoked for the bill, and it was opposed as having already been rejected by the people. The vote, after debate, was 17 to 11 against reconsideration.

The Committee on Banks and Banking reported favorably on the recommendation of the special commission on the revision of banking laws that heavy penalties be exacted from any officer, director, trustee, agent or employee of a bank who converts the money of any bank to his own use, or who causes any security of a bank to be converted. The penalties vary from 15 to two years imprisonment, and from \$10,000 to \$100,000 in fines.

The Committee on Education voted to refer the bill increasing the age for compulsory school attendance from 14 to 16 years to the next annual session. It was the sentiment of the committee that change in the law would be inadvisable at this time in view of employment conditions.

Taxation and the views of the Congressional Ways and Means Committee on the sales tax will be discussed by Jules S. Bache of New York at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the Copley Plaza tonight. Mr. Bache is an authority on taxation and has appeared before the Ways and Means Committee several times.

Gov. Channing H. Cox and Henry F. Long, State Commissioner on Taxation, will also speak. Warren F. Freeman, president of the exchange, will preside and John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company, will be toastmaster.

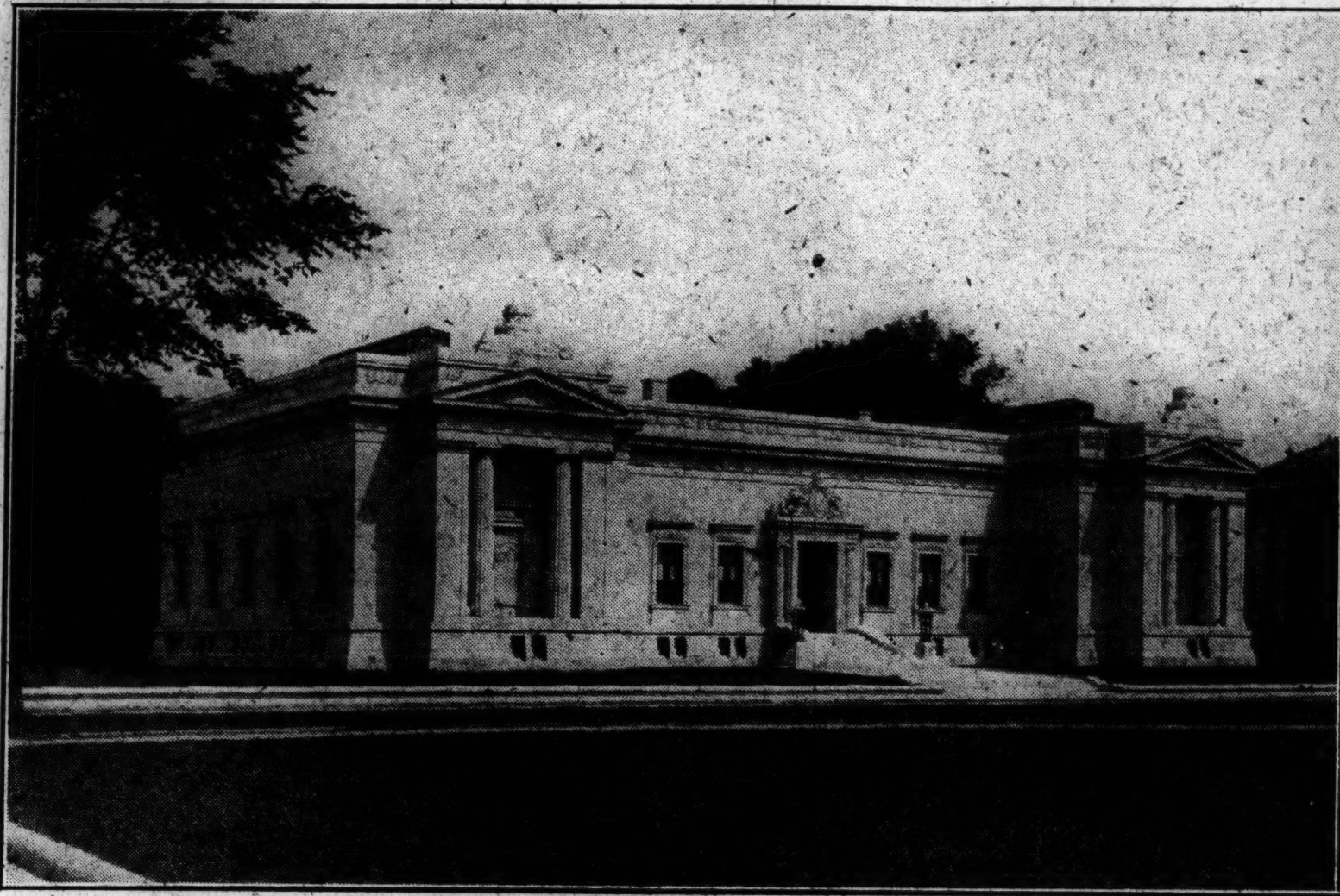
Plans have been made for 500 people, among whom will be Eugene M. Ross, who was formerly Governor of Massachusetts; Everett M. Morse, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Horace A. Carter, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, and Frank H. Farrington, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

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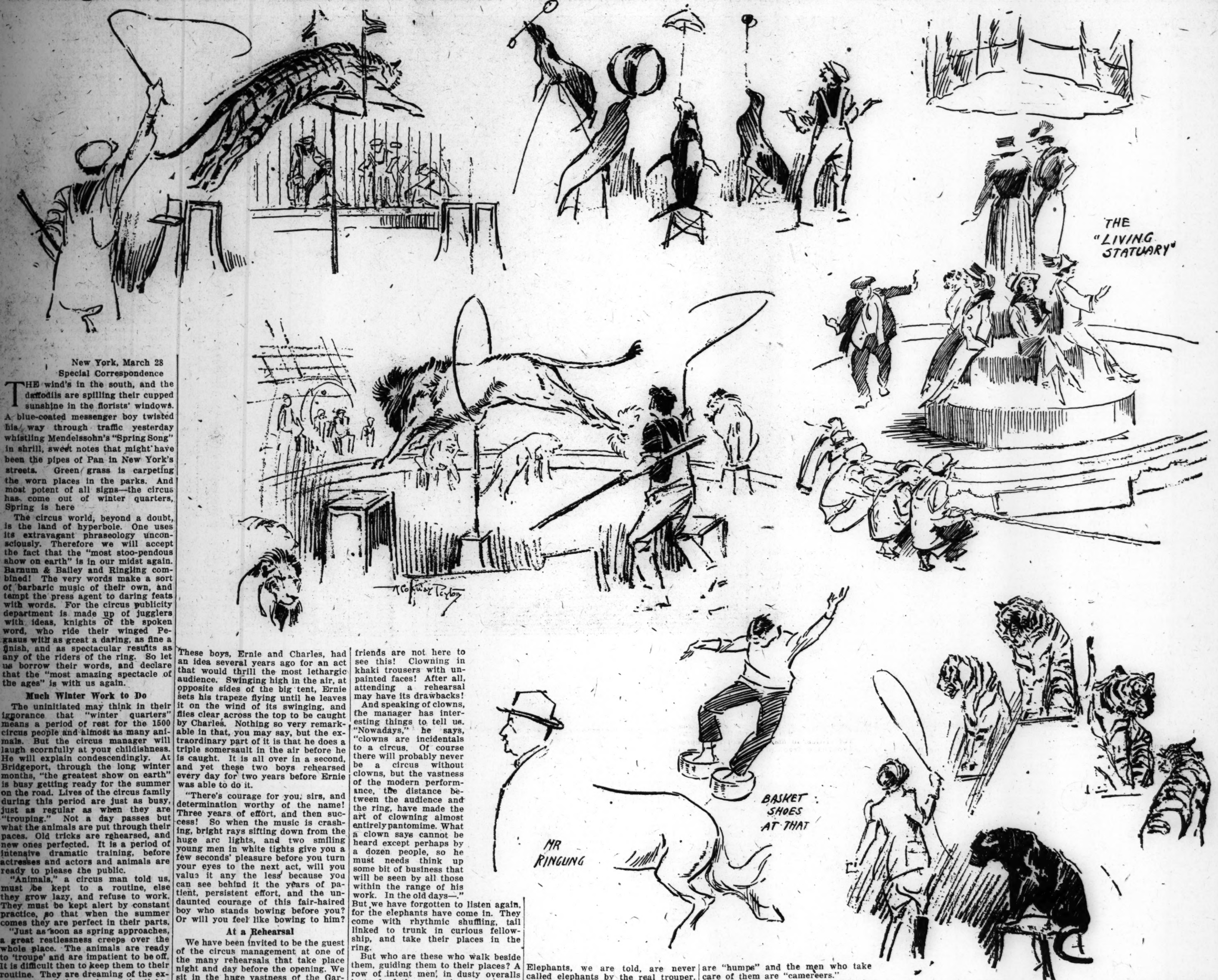
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# Spring and the Sawdust Ring—Animals, Acrobats, the Circus on the Wing



New York, March 28  
Special Correspondence

THE wind's in the south, and the daffodils are spilling their cupped sunshine in the florists' windows. A blue-coated messenger boy twisted his way through traffic yesterday whistling Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" in shrill, sweet notes that might have been the pipes of Pan in New York's streets. Green grass is carpeting the worn places in the parks. And most potent of all signs—the circus has come out of winter quarters. Spring is here.

The circus world, beyond a doubt, is the land of hyperbole. One uses its extravagant phraseology unconsciously. Therefore we will accept the fact that the "most stupendous show on earth" is in our midst again. Barnum & Bailey and Ringling combined! The very words make a sort of barbaric music of their own, and tempt the press agent to daring feats with words. For the circus publicity department is made up of jugglers with ideas, knights of the spoken word, who ride their winged Pegasus with as great a daring, as fine a finish, and as spectacular results as any of the riders of the ring. So let us borrow their words, and declare that the "most amazing spectacle of the ages" is with us again.

## Much Winter Work to Do

The uninitiated may think in their ignorance that "winter quarters" means a period of rest for the 1500 circus people and almost as many animals. But the circus manager will laugh scornfully at your childishness. He will explain condescendingly. At Bridgeport, through the long winter months, "the greatest show on earth" is busy getting ready for the summer on the road. Lives of the circus family during this period are just as busy, just as regular as when they are "trouping." Not a day passes but what the animals are put through their paces. Old tricks are rehearsed, and new ones perfected. It is a period of intensive dramatic training, before actresses and actors and animals are ready to please the public. "Animals," a circus man told us, must be kept to a routine, else they grow lazy, and refuse to work. They must be kept alert by constant practice, so that when the summer comes they are perfect in their parts. "Just as soon as spring approaches, a great restlessness creeps over the whole place. The animals are ready to 'troupe' and are impatient to be off. It is difficult then to keep them to their routine. They are impatient of the excitement and the applause, the lights and the music. They resent being kept to their tricks, and want to be out on the road. They tell us in a hundred ways that they are ready and more than willing to be about the serious business of the year."

## World Search for Novelties

Although the circus has a language all its own, it is by no means haughty and set up thereby. It is not above borrowing from more select vocabularies when the word is apropos. This year the Brothers Ringling have no less than 24 "debutés," as the new acts are called. The public must be given novelties. The circus people have agents in every country in Europe watching for new acts each year. But would anything so filled with magic and a sense of the picturesque as a circus stoop to so prosaic a word as "agents"? Most certainly it would not. The agents become "scouts," a far more interesting term. The duty, then, of these scouts is to watch carefully every vaudeville and small circus act on the Continent for possible big-time novelties. Descriptions are cabled, photographs are sent by mail, and if the act seems to be one that will thrill the great American public, it is engaged by cable.

Let us quote again from our friend of the circus: "We very seldom get our acts from vaudeville in the United States. If they have been on the stage in America they are not quite so fresh, and we must give our audience something new every year. Then again, Americans, as a rule, do not make such good circus performers as do Europeans. On the Continent, acts are handed down from generation to generation, each generation improving a little on the last. Being in a circus is an hereditary thing, and performers have an aristocracy all their own. Americans are too young, too eager and restless after change, to make good performers. They also lack a certain air, a calm confidence, it may be, in their work which distinguishes the continental actor."

For instance, this year, Mr. Ringling is showing the Clark brothers, two young Englishmen who come from a long line of circus trapeze performers.

These boys, Ernie and Charles, had an idea several years ago for an act that would thrill the most lethargic audience. Swinging high in the air, at opposite sides of the big tent, Ernie sets his trapeze flying until he leaves it on the wind of its swinging, and flies clear across the top to be caught by Charles. Nothing so very remarkable in that, you may say, but the extraordinary part of it is that he does a triple somersault in the air before he is caught. It is all over in a second, and yet these two boys rehearsed every day for two years before Ernie was able to do it.

"There's courage for you, sir, and determination worthy of the name! Three years of effort, and then success! So when the music is crashing, bright rays sifting down from the huge arc lights, and two smiling young men in white tights give you a few seconds' pleasure before you turn your eyes to the next act, will you value it any the less because you can see behind it the years of patient, persistent effort, and the undaunted courage of this fair-haired boy who stands bowing before you? Or will you feel like bowing to him?"

## At a Rehearsal

We have been invited to be the guest of the circus management at one of the many rehearsals that take place night and day before the opening. We sit in the huge vastness of the Garden, occupying an impressive box seat next the middle ring, where, as everyone knows, the star acts are put on. A quiet, calm man, in a gray business suit, soft gray hat and malacca cane hooked over his arm, seems to be everywhere. One minute you see him in the ring, talking to a performer. You lose sight of him for a moment, and see him again in quite another part of the amphitheater, talking quietly to a workman who has evidently erred in putting a peg into the exact place where that exact peg should go. "That," the circus manager explains, "is Charles Ringling, who has been in the circus business 40 years and knows more about it than any man I ever met. Personal interest, why, he inspects every spangle on every dress. Not a peg goes into the ground but what he knows about it, and he assured if there is a better place for it, he has it adjusted. Every performer respects his judgment, even about his own act."

## Like a Railroad Schedule

"The matter of timing the acts, now, perhaps you would like to know about that. So carefully is the schedule worked out, that if an act goes on in New York at 9:23, say, it will go on in Oshkosh at exactly the same time when the circus reaches that town. We use the music for a clock, and time our acts by that."

But we forget to listen to what he is telling us, when the rehearsal really commences. These up-lauding young men with the serious faces who have halted directly in front of us, dramatically dressed in khaki trousers and blue denim shirts and who might be invited guests even as ourselves, have been talking earnestly together. Evidently a matter of prime importance is being discussed. Suddenly one of them in a most serious manner explodes a bunch of firecrackers directly under the other's nose. Another who has been standing near listening to the conversation hastily and with great gusto empties a bucket of water over both with a fine air of being a public benefactor.

Startled at this rudeness, we turn again to our friend, "Clown," he tells us laconically, "rehearsing a new act."

We are glad that our small boy

friends are not here to see this! Clowning in khaki trousers with unpainted faces! After all, attending a rehearsal may have its drawbacks!

And speaking of clowns, the manager has interesting things to tell us. "Nowadays," he says, "clowns are incidentals to a circus. Of course there will probably never be a circus without clowns, but the vastness of the modern performance, the distance between the audience and the ring, have made the art of clowning almost entirely pantomime. What a clown says cannot be heard except perhaps by a dozen people, so he must needs think up some bit of business that will be seen by all those within the range of his work. In the old days—"

But we have forgotten to listen again. For the elephants have come in. They come with rhythmic shuffling, tall linked to trunk in curious fellowship, and take their places in the ring.

But who are these who walk beside them, guiding them to their places? A row of intent men, in dusty overalls instead of the gay crimson and gold spangles we have been accustomed to see at the regular performances. But the afternoon sun is sifting down on them, turning the sawdust and shavings to sands of gold, making up for the lack of colorful pomp and pageantry. The great beasts take their places in the ring, dance to music, make a swing of their trunks for their master, play ball with an hilarious abandon, all in perfect time to the music. One young oaf of an elephant, fascinated by his own performance of standing on his head and waving silly gigantic paws in air, refuses to stop waving them, even after the others have stopped. He likes standing on his head—it is plain to see that. He thinks he is a clown elephant, and when a burst of unexpected applause from the few scattered spectators confirms him in his belief that he is a very star among elephants. Therefore, with schoolboyish glee, he keeps on waving his hind legs, while the band impatiently plays the same bars over and over, and a laughing keeper literally pulls him back to his normal position. After which he stands looking slyly at them and is obviously of the opinion that a great injustice has been done, and a blow administered to art, when he is led away without more ado.

Our friend is speaking again. "The animals know that these are just rehearsals and they will put in a bit of play now and then. They are as temperamental as stage people, and the least little thing out of the ordinary upsets them. They resent changes and sulks for days when anything in their act is changed without their approval."

"Bears and seals and horses are natural actors. They love to be the center of attraction, and the applause means as much to them as it would to a human actor. Bears are nature's comedians. They have a gift for comedy and are easily taught. Bears and seals are called 'sugar animals' in the parlance of the circus, because they are always rewarded with sugar, of which they are very fond."

And speaking of circus parlance, the circus people, incidentally, have a language all their own. It is quite in keeping with the magic of their world.

Elephants, we are told, are never called elephants by the real trouper. They are spoken of as "bills," "hay-burners" and (most picturesque of all) "rubber mules." Lions, tigers and leopards are called "cats" and the giraffes are "spotted girls." Camels

## SHORTAGE OF HIDES HITS HUNGARIANS

Leather Factories Working About One-Third of Their Capacity

VIENNA, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—Hungary's leather industry is passing through a serious crisis. The factories and smaller concerns are working at only about one-third of their capacity. The main reason is that the country is unable to furnish sufficient raw materials and it is impossible to make up the shortage by imports.

Leather is one of the chief industries of Hungary and unlike some other branches of manufacture, it has not been created artificially. It belongs to the country, right from the production of the raw material to the last stage of the finished product. The farmers and peasants are especially interested in this industry, as by in-

creasing the production they increase the stock of cattle, which is of the highest importance to agriculture. If the industry could be brought up to its full working capacity, there would be an annual production of between 15,000,000,000 and 16,000,000,000 crowns, which would give a surplus for export of some 8,000,000,000 crowns. This would be of inestimable value to Hungary at the present juncture, when nothing is more necessary than to increase the value of exports and diminish imports.

The main obstacle in the way of increasing production is the shortage in raw materials—hides and skins. In peace times there were no difficulties in this respect. Rumania, Bohemia, Germany and overseas countries all had a surplus of these for export. Now the situation is entirely changed. The Hungarian leather industry is dependent altogether upon the home production. To procure supplies from any overseas countries is out of the question owing to the high exchange. The same cause would also operate against buying from the neighboring coun-

tries, but besides this, these prohibit the exports of hides and skins. To add to all these troubles, the labor industry suffers from the fact that foreign countries can send in manufactured leather goods, paying only a very small tariff. Altogether, the whole leather trade in Hungary is in an impossible position, out of which it is difficult to find any practical way of escape. The very existence of this branch of the nation's industry is in danger.

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HUMANITY SUNDAY APRIL 30  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—The American Humane Association has scheduled the

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## The Christian Science Monitor

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## ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Gustav Holst's "The Planets"  
First Time in Its Entirety

Special from Monitor Bureau

MANCHESTER, March 3.—The fifteenth concert of the season was memorable for two special features and attracted probably the most crowded audience of the course. One would like to be able to say that the first performance of a new work by a British composer accounted for the quite exceptional attendance, but the fact that Busoni was the soloist had probably more to do with the size of the audience than the first complete performance of Gustav Holst's much discussed work "The Planets." The average British audience shows much more devotion to established favorites than intelligent curiosity in the production of new works of art, which are always more or less suspect. On this occasion, however, there was no cause for complaint. Busoni is quite the most intriguing pianist before the public, and whatever he plays he invests with a peculiar personal interest which lends a fascination to the most familiar works in the pianist's repertory as well as to the most unattractive, be it a Liszt concerto or a fantasy on airs from "Carmen."

The seven planets of Holst's symphonic work have no connection with one another and are susceptible of separate performance. Perhaps this is fortunate, for the whole work lasts almost an hour and has so little of absolute beauty, in the gracious and ear-pleasing sense, that it is rather a strain to hear the work in its entirety. A good many conductors in different localities have already given performances of three of the planet movements, in particular those dedicated to Mars, Saturn and Jupiter, and the judgment governing this selection is vindicated by a hearing of the whole work. It is important to keep in view the sub-titles of the work, such as "Mars, the Bringer of War," "Venus, the Bringer of Peace," "Neptune, the Mystic," because the composer has the one governing idea of transferring into values of tone the more or less abstract qualities traditionally associated with the different planets.

One of the planets depicted is "Uranus, the Magician," and one herein discovers one of the keys to

Holst's imaginative scheme. Like a magician his work savors of incantation and the occult. He begins with a handful of discords, and makes the atmosphere pulsate with strange sounds, which, whether planetary or otherwise, are certainly new and strange. "Venus," another of his planets, is left with some of the attributes of beauty, and to that extent the composer shows some conventional respect; but in the final section, "Neptune, the Mystic," where a sort of choral obbligato is introduced, his whole art becomes one of discord. It is only fair to say that the chorus of women's voices, which is quite a legitimate addition to a symphonic work and has been made use of by Beethoven, Liszt, Busoni and others, was quite ineffective on this occasion, being both out of time and out of sight. Probably no choir on earth could have sung it in time under the Hallé conditions, especially as it has to be vocalized without the use of words; and under any conditions it probably would not harmonize with the instrumental writing.

Holst has certainly aimed at doing things in a new and original way. Everywhere in his long work there is evidence of talent and real musical power; but he does not work or think on the old lines. His harmonies must be new and strange; and his extraordinary device of having several different harmonies resolving themselves simultaneously in different parts of the orchestra makes confusion worse confounded. These different harmonies do not assimilate with one another but grind against one another like millstones and tend to jar upon the listeners. Falsification of rhythm is another questionable device of the new method and this Holst indulges in from the opening bars of the initial movement. None the less the work is an important one and is planned on a big scale. "Jupiter, the Bringer of Jollity" has more of the elements of popularity in it than any other individual movement. Whether repeated performances would disclose more of the elements of beauty or not it is difficult to say, but a first hearing only leaves an impression of the willfully discordant and a great talent gone astray after false lights.

## Anna Case in Recital

Anna Case, soprano, gave a recital last evening in Symphony Hall with Francesco Longo playing the accompaniments. The program was as follows: Lamento from "Ariana," Monteverdi; "Tosca," Verdi; "Vita," Puccini; "Aria from 'Ercole in Tebe,'" Boretti; "Patron des maitres," Bach; Swedish Folk-song of the fifteenth century; "Così amò mi Fai Languir," Stradella; "Nuit d'Étoiles," Debussy; "Chantons les amours de Jean," Poulenc; "Nacht," Schumann; "Die Nacht," Strauss; "Rachts, Rachts," Schumann; "Nachts und Traume," Schubert; Old Swedish Folk Dance; "The Sacred Fire," Russell; "The Night Wind," Puccini; "Rain," Curran; "Synagogue," Kjerulf; "Anhelmo," Anna Case.

The program was over long, thereby causing the singer to give an impression of monotony when in reality no monotony in her singing existed. The arias of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are all cast in the same mold and show little of the composer's individuality. That by Alessandro Scarlatti, the master and creator of the style, might well have served by itself to illustrate the period and the singer's command of such music. Not so with the music of Monteverdi, one of the most original and arresting of musical geniuses, whose "Lamento" is remarkably personal and modern. The song by Puccini, too, showed the composer in an unfamiliar vein, tending and graceful one of the seldom-heard secular Cantatas, Puccini's "Le Beau Réve" and Sibella's "La Girometta" might also well have been omitted, the former a song of an all too familiar salon type, somewhat out of fashion in the present day and the latter of little character or musical value. As usual the program concluded with a selection of songs in English of the sugar plum variety, yet there are songs by American and English composers of real artistic worth. As was only natural so many songs of the same general style nullified their effect, yet an insatiable audience clamored for more and was duly rewarded.

Miss Case is a singer of understanding. She is able to project the mood of her songs; she creates an illusion. She is complete mistress of her art, having command of a great variety of vocal color and of all the resources of the accomplished singer. This technical mastery is artfully concealed, and made use of with such skill and good taste that her singing remains natural and unaffected. More than this she never breaks the melodic line, her phrases always being well sustained and proportioned. In other words she is musician as well as singer, the rarest quality of all. Undoubtedly she is at her best in music which brings into play these accomplishments as in her singing of Schubert's "Nacht und Traume," the most difficult song (in its apparent simplicity) on the program. In this she approached perfection as near as may be. What a pity that an artist capable of attaining such heights should be willing to descend to music of the ear tickling kind, or to those tricks of the stage to which she is resorted in Sibella's trivial "La Girometta." Such things may please a somewhat undiscriminating public but they offend the sense of the artistic proprieties. Of them Miss Case has no need. Her singing of music worthy of her powers, which are truly great, is sufficient. In such music few are able to equal her. In songs of less worth she is often surpassed by singers of far lower rank. Francesco Longo was an unobtrusive, somewhat characterless accompanist.

## Erna Rubinstein Plays Under Better Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25.—Miss Erna Rubinstein, violinist, appearing this afternoon in recital at Carnegie Hall, with Josef Bonime as her accompanist, had better opportunity to show her talents than earlier in the week, when she stood upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House as soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg conducting. Today she presented Lalo's "Spanish Symphony" and some short pieces; on the other occasion she took part in a performance of the Bruch concerto for violin and orchestra No. 1, in G minor.

At the recital she had no more disturbing sound between herself and her listeners than a pianist could make. At the Philharmonic concert, to her comparative disadvantage, she had all the noise of a group of badly rehearsed players upon string, wood and brass instruments could give rise to; and worse than that, to all the rhythmic confusion a preoccupied conductor could cause. In Carnegie Hall the studies she offered of Lalo and the other composers on her program were the whole picture; at the opera house, on the contrary, her interpretation of Bruch was a secondary element, a mere background, in fact, against which the conductor set off his ideas concerning a certain tone poem of Strauss.

Miss Rubinstein, in spite of the size of the field of violinists against which she is racing, manages to keep near the front. She has qualities which develop staying power, such as independence and individuality. When she plays, she seems not to be merely fulfilling the precepts of her masters, but to be expressing her own heart and will. She addresses her audience in a winningly juvenile manner, controls her violin with a sure technique, and sets forth her music in a noble style.

W. P. T.

## Singing Teachers Organize

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28.—Looking to the improvement of the ethics of the singing-teaching profession, a committee of 15, with Herbert Witherspoon, chairman, is to meet at the house of Oscar Saenger, on the evening of April 6, according to information given by Mr. Witherspoon to a member of The Christian Science Monitor staff today. Preliminary organization was effected at a meeting held at Mr. Witherspoon's studio last week.

"For the present," said Mr. Witherspoon, "the movement is concerned with singing-teaching conditions in New York only. But we shall be glad if it is taken up in the country generally. We hope vocal teachers of recognized standing in all parts of the United States will fall in with our purpose to make our profession clean and to rid it of fraud and incompetence."

The 15 music masters responsible for the movement at present comprise, besides Mr. Witherspoon, Walter L. Bogert, William S. Brady, Dudley Buck, George Ferguson, George Hamlin, Frederick H. Haywood, Sergei Klbanksky, Gardner Lamson, Walter Leary, Graham Reed, Francis Rogers, Oscar Saenger, Oscar Seagle, George E. Shea and Percy Reiter Stephens.

## Teaching Syracuse Children

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 27 (Special Correspondence).—Among the musical progressions which this city has recently acquired is the Music Settlement School, founded by the

Works of Rembrandt including oil paintings, original drawings and etchings illustrating every important phase of this master's work will be on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, from March 30 to April 12. Some rare old pieces are coming from public and private galleries in New York City to make a collection of Rembrandt unusual in

Morning Musicals, Inc., the largest musical organization composed of women in central New York. This organization has recently celebrated its first birthday anniversary. It was founded to benefit those children whose parents could not afford to give them a musical education. Capable instructors were hired and a studio secured where all the children and some who have passed the child age are instructed in instrument or voice. Each applicant is given an examination and through try-out, and thereby only good soil is secured for the seed sowing. No time is wasted on those who have no talent. So successful has this weeding out plan been that the school has an excellent orchestra of boys and girls. Girls and boys who must help earn their livelihood in shops and households, come evenings to practice, so eager are they for this opportunity. The Salon Musicals, an other organization of women, has joined hands with the founders in order that the growth of the school may be enlarged.

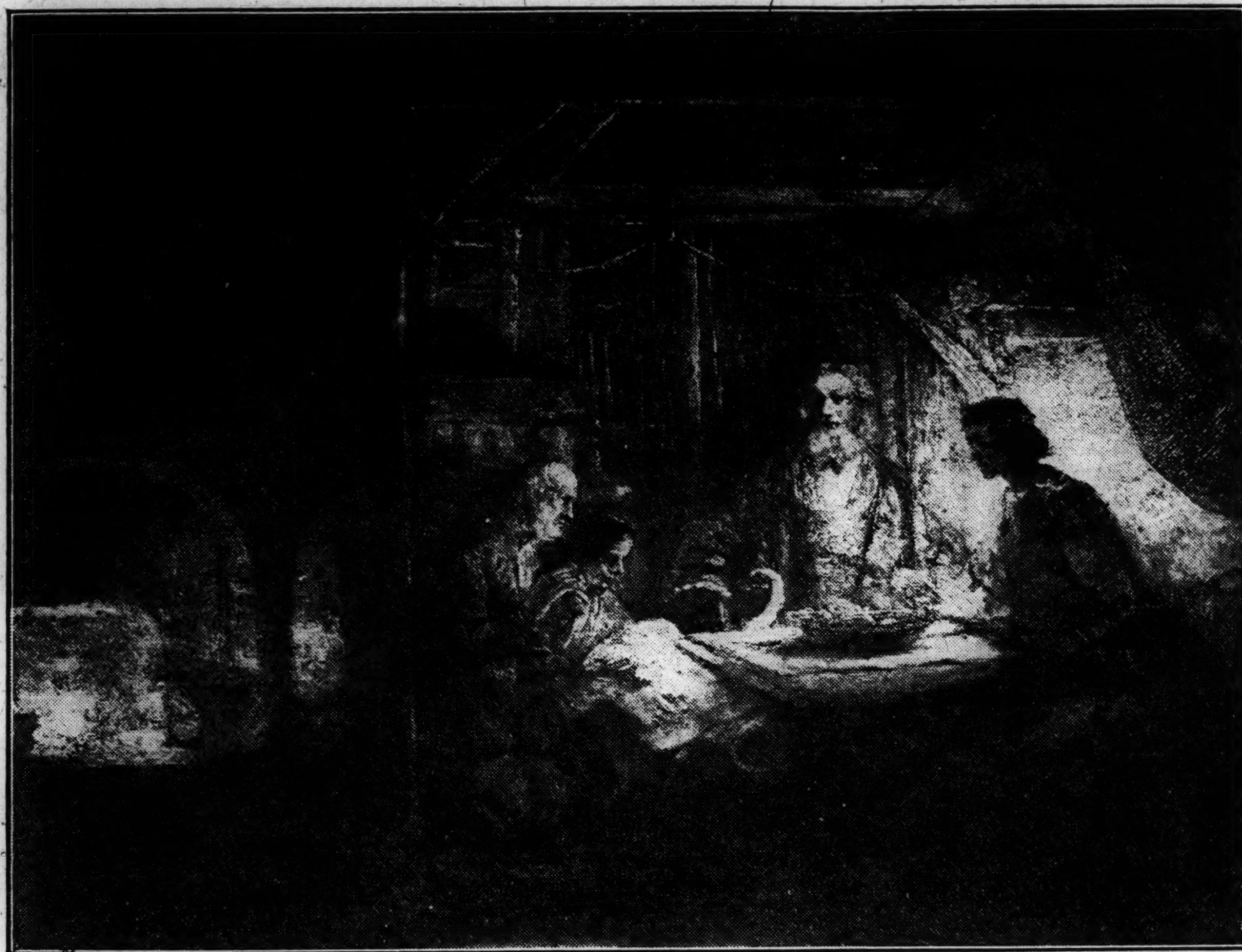
## More Mozart in New York, This Time a Symphony

NEW YORK, March 26 (Special Correspondence).—Artur Bodanzky, having distinguished himself at the Metropolitan Opera House last week, directing a revival of Mozart's "Così fan Tutte," won further honors conducting that composer's symphony in C major (Koechel, No. 338) at the Town Hall this afternoon. The occasion was the final Sunday matinee of the Society of the Friends of Music, and the orchestra employed was that of the Opera House.

Praise is to be awarded to Mr. Bodanzky, more, perhaps, for his breaking the seal of a nineteenth century judgment and affording the public of today an opportunity to revise that judgment, should it so wish, than for giving the symphony which is designated "K. 338" a rather good interpretation. An experiment of this sort results more often than not, probably, in a strong confirmation of the findings of former times. To cite evidence, certain neglected titles of Beethoven's have been brought out here at concerts of the Beethoven Association, only to be returned as quickly as possible to the obscurity whence they were taken. But the symphony of the "Friends of Music" program has, without dispute, a message for a modern audience. Granted that the work is small in dimensions and would not do for the leading number of an ordinary symphony concert. Granted, too, that it is emotionally somewhat mild and would scarcely answer for listeners who desire to have their feelings deeply stirred. Nevertheless, it has a certain adaptability to an orchestra of present-day magnitude that the three symphonies conventionally representing Mozart in the repertory do not quite have. It admits being played by a large force of instruments better than the familiar "Jupiter" symphony does. It keeps its proportions, that is to say, even when performed with a fuller sonority than was originally intended.

To make note of the whole program, Bach's flute, violin and piano concerto in A minor, No. 8, with Messrs. Laucella, Nastrocci and Bauer as soloists, was presented as the middle number, and Brahms' "Song of Fate," with the chorus of the society singing, was given as the last.

## "Philemon and Baucis," From Painting in the Coming Rembrandt Exhibition at Fogg Museum



Photograph courtesy of Fogg Museum

interest to the casual lover of "pictures" and significant to the intensive student.

Among the oil paintings lent for this exhibition is "Philemon and Baucis" from the Otto H. Kahn collection of New York. The picture is signed and dated 1658. Jupiter and Mercury are seated at a table in the foreground to the right, the former clad in a

reddish garment, the latter wearing a yellowish red tunic. At the left of the table kneel the old couple, offering their one goose to the gods. The room is lit by a fire on an open hearth to the left and by a lamp back of Mercury. The picture is a fine example of Rembrandt's rare mythological subjects, illustrating, too, his mastery with contrasting high light

and shadow which distinguishes his work. Other paintings lent for the exhibition are "A Young Girl, Standing in an Interior," formerly in the Simon collection, Berlin, painted about 1630; and three portraits dating probably from 1628 or 1629, 1636, and 1652. Felix Warburg of New York has lent about 40 prints from his notable collection of Rembrandt etchings.

## Ibsen's 'Peer Gyn' Produced for the First Time in London

London, March 10

Special Correspondence  
THE Old Vic has for years been accomplishing things that other people have repeatedly declared could not be done. Englishmen talk about the need for a National Theater, and subscribe money for this and that other scheme which dourly sinks into nothingness again, and all the while this remarkable band of devoted enthusiasts, kept together and inspired by the practical genius for organization of Miss Lillian Baylis, quietly and without fuss achieves, under the most difficult conditions, the most satisfactory popularization of great drama ever undertaken in London.

The production of Ibsen's poetic masterpiece, "Peer Gyn," at the Old Vic on Monday, March 6, is not the least of the experiments brought to a successful issue by this capable body of stage reformers. It attracted such crowds to the out-of-the-way old playhouse that money was turned away. For the limited number of performances every seat is sold and even standing room bespoken. London, so long sluggish with regard to the artistic claims of this great drama, has awakened to its importance at last. For Ibsen's "Peer Gyn" is one of the world's masterpieces and contains in itself a mirror and a philosophy of life. Peer Gyn is Everyman. We must all see something of ourselves in him, for in himself he unites the qualities that are common to erring mankind and in his story we see man striving through sin and sorrow, selfishness and struggle toward his ultimate regeneration. Lost as he seems in that instinct of self-deception that is man's greatest enemy, yet the lessons of life gradually bring even this sinner to redemption. Peer Gyn is for us all the symbol and the hope of victory over self.

That Russell Thorndike was not the type for the part must, unfortunately, be acknowledged by all who know Ibsen's text apart from this stage presentation of it. "Peer Gyn" owes its wonderful truth to the fact that its central figure is essentially that of the average man. Russell Thorndike, clever actor as he is, cannot make himself commonplace. He is always just a little fantastic, and above all, naturally poetic. Now if "Peer Gyn" is played as a man possessing these qualities the moral of the poem goes for nothing. Ibsen's contention is that, no matter how commonplace we be, the great lessons of life must prevail to awaken us to the higher truths. The pitifulness, the tragedy and the humor of the work all depend on this touch of the universal commonplace in Peer, and it was just this which Russell Thorndike failed to copy. In other words, though he gave a wonderful performance of a poetic fantasy, he was never Peer Gyn, and therefore left the impression that one was watching a dream—almost a nightmare—when one should have realized that he was watching the inner truths of human life itself.

The satire of Peer Gyn lies chiefly in the endless excuses which self-love suggest to Peer whenever he wants to follow his own will regardless of the consequences to others. If he is played as a clever man, this self-deception loses its point. Peer is not meant to be above the average; he is essen-

tially the ordinary man, and it was just here that Russell Thorndike failed to give the full force of Ibsen's conception. What satire could be more poignant than Peer's excuse for knocking the cook off the raft? The poor man prays: "Give us this day our daily bread." "What? Even at a moment like this can't you rise above thoughts of food?" cries Peer, and so justifies himself for appropriating the raft for his own use! But Peer must at least believe that he is sincere in this matter. To play him as a man clever enough to understand his own grim self-seeking is to rob him of his likeness to blind humanity.

For this reason, though the fun of Peer Gyn came out to the full, the play itself dropped from a tolerant understanding of the foibles of mankind into a bitter satire, with little of the note of genial sympathy which is the characteristic touch of this misunderstood Norwegian genius. Again and again we English have made the same mistake where Ibsen is concerned. We shut our eyes to his beautiful simplicity.

As Ibsen's old mother, Miss Florence Euckson has a real triumph while Miss Stella Frisdon had the sense to leave Solveig unspoiled. She is a charming figure, childish and touching, and any attempt to overstep the part would spoil the harmony. Miss Althea Glasby as Anitra was too modern and intruded a slightly jarring note, but this was a small blemish, and it is invidious to mention a trifle of the sort when criticising an attainment so deserving of praise as this production. Merely to have attempted the play would reflect credit on all concerned and to have come so near a convincing performance deserves high praise. Grieg's music, too well known to need comment, was played in the right spirit of suppression to the dramatic needs of the play itself and added greatly to the charm and interest of the performance.

## Proposed Gala Performance

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—There is a proposal on foot just now to arrange a gala performance in honor of the royal wedding, and to take place at some date in March when Princess Mary has returned from her honeymoon. It is a popular enough idea, but the choice of an appropriate play for such a purpose is difficult. Thus, first of all, it must be one that has a distinct bearing on the special circumstances involved; and then it should also be a drama giving the younger British actors and actresses an opportunity of appearing in it.

The most suitable play at present proposed is undoubtedly "A Midsummer Night's Dream." This has much to recommend it. Thus, and apart from its authorship and subject, it is historically interesting to note that the "Dream" was originally performed at the wedding of one of Queen Elizabeth's maids of honor. This was Elizabeth Vere, whose bridegroom, the Earl of Derby, specially commissioned Shakespeare to rewrite the play to amuse the guests at the wedding festivities. If it be selected for the proposed "gala performance" next month, a very large number of prominent stage folk will be able to "walk on in the court scenes."

## The Lyceum Theater In London Is Closed

LONDON, March 17 (Special Correspondence).—The Princess's Theater, where Ellen Terry made her first appearance on the stage, as Mamillius in "A Winter's Tale," has been closed these many years. The doors of the Lyceum Theater, where, with Henry Irving, she achieved some of her greatest triumphs, are banged, bolted, and barred against the entertainment-loving public. Nothing is "on" at the Lyceum, say the folk of London, as though some calamity had suddenly fallen on them from the blue.

The cause of the Lyceum closing is a disagreement between the Brothers Melville, who have been running the theater for many years. Into the trouble one does not care to go, save to express the hope that it may soon be ended, and the Lyceum opened once more.

The Lyceum stands on part of the site of old Exeter House, one of the noble mansions with which the Strand was filled, and the first building of the kind there consisted of a large salon, with a skylight, and lesser rooms in which educational exhibitions took place. But these failed to pay, and the back part of the building was converted into a theater, until Mr. Porter came along with his "Siege of Serinapatam," his "Battle of Lodhi," his "Battle of Agincourt," and other thrilling spectacles.

When Mrs. Tussaud came to England from France, she found in the Lyceum a convenient home for the display of her celebrated waxwork figures, and vacated the premises in order that Mr. Winsor might make the experiment of lighting the place with gas. It was the first house of entertainment to be illuminated in that way, and the innovation was regarded as dangerous.

Years afterwards, when Irving was at the height of his Lyceum success, he gave his cabman 5 shillings for seats for himself and his wife in the pit. The next day the cabman confessed that he "didn't go." "Why?" asked the astonished Irving. "You see, sir," said the driver, "it was the missis's birthday, and I asked her if she'd rather see you act or go to Mrs. Tussaud's, and she wanted the waxworks."

But before Irving made his own success and that of the Lyceum, the old theater passed through many vicissitudes. It was destroyed by fire; it was a failure as a home of opera; equestrian performances were given there; but it did not achieve its greatest fame until Irving trod its boards. At the beginning of his tenancy the Baroness Burdett-Coutts lent him a sum of money, every farthing of which was repaid during the first few months of his management.

## Art Notes

The new art museum on the Parkway in Philadelphia is so rapidly nearing completion that the corporation known as the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art announces that the important collections under its supervision in Memorial Hall are soon to be removed to the new building.

Messrs. Harry Faulkner and Paul Manship have been appointed annual professors for the academic year 1922-23 in the School of Fine Arts of the American Academy in Rome.

## Early English Water Colors at Agnew

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence).—As usual the Spring Show at Messrs. Agnews is of that high quality and variety which compels the admiration of the art lover. Turner, P. de Windt, Copley Fielding, Cotman and others well known in the early English school are represented. No new light is shed on the work of these men, but the present exhibition is valuable for its insistence on the works of many of the lesser men of the school. For instance, several new drawings by Francis Towne are on view. It will be remembered that last year a good deal of attention was drawn to this artist, at the Fitzwilliam show at Cambridge and also at Messrs. Agnews. A contemporary of Blake, he has suddenly taken his place amongst water-colorists, and the present examples at Agnews further confirm the value placed upon his work.

George Chambers is represented by two or three drawings of shipping. Although collectors have long admired his work, this artist has not received the wider attention due to him. His knowledge of shipping was gained in actual experience at sea on board a trading sloop. He afterward became a scene painter in London, and in 1836 was elected full member of the water-color society.

An interesting example of the topographical school of the eighteenth century exists in "Dublin: The Provosts' House and Trinity College," by J. Malton. An aquatint which is well known was made of this drawing by the artist who published many views of Dublin. The South Kensington Museum possesses a drawing by him of "Capel Street."

Historically, the visitor can piece together for himself quite a comprehensive little summary of English water-color drawing from Malton's time to H. G. Hine. F. Nicholson he will not have heard much of, but whose skill he will respect. In two drawings of Scarborough. Another early man, William Pars, who spent a good deal of time in Italy at the instigation of the Dilettanti Society in 1775 and was made an associate of the Royal Academy, is represented by two characteristic drawings which anticipate by a number of years the methods and technique of a later phase of water-color drawing. Altogether the exhibition is a most refreshing, well-arranged show, and puts before us work of a high level of excellence.

## Gift of Urbino Plate

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The Victoria and Albert Museum in London has received a generous gift, through the National Art-Collectors Fund, from Henry Oppenheimer, in the form of an Italian majolica plate of the latest period. The plate is painted by the master Nicola da Urbino (also known as Nicola Pellipario), painter of the celebrated service in the Correr Museum, Venice, and of that made for Isabella d'Este. It belongs to the same set, with a shield of arms which has not been identified, as another with the subject of Perseus and Andromeda, already in the museum, in the Salting Bequest.

The subject of the plate is the metamorphosis of Callisto. In the background is a mountainous landscape with a sunset sky painted in the luminous tones which are characteristic of Nicola da Urbino. The date is probably about 1520-1525, the date a little later than his migration from Castel Durante to Urbino, where he founded the great Fontana workshop. The work of his early period, to which the plate belongs, ranks as the highest achievement of the pictorial or istoriato school of majolica painting. The piece was purchased by Mr. Oppenheimer especially for presentation to the museum, in which it was once before exhibited as a loan from Mr. G. H. Marland, in the special exhibition of 1862.

## Oberammergau Preparations

Early as it is, arrangements are busily proceeding for this year's decennial performance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. A very large number of demands for accommodation have already been received, notably from Americans. This season there is to be a new Mary and a new Judas, but the Christus will again be enacted by Anton Lang. The competition for this part was exceptionally severe, and Anton Lang only won it by the narrow margin of two votes.

A good deal of feeling has also circled round the acquisition of the film rights of the Passion Play. All the managers of the play are now endeavoring to obtain these, and an offer of 70,000,000 marks has been refused by the committee. Enormous sums are also being offered, and declined, for concessions to erect kiosks for the sale of picture postcards, etc. So far, however, local patriotism and reverence for their work have risen superior to commercial considerations among those responsible for the presentation of the Passion Play.

## AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

## TRAVEL SHOW

Grand Central Palace  
MARCH 23 to APRIL 1  
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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"A Real Melodrama" with A. E. MATHURIN

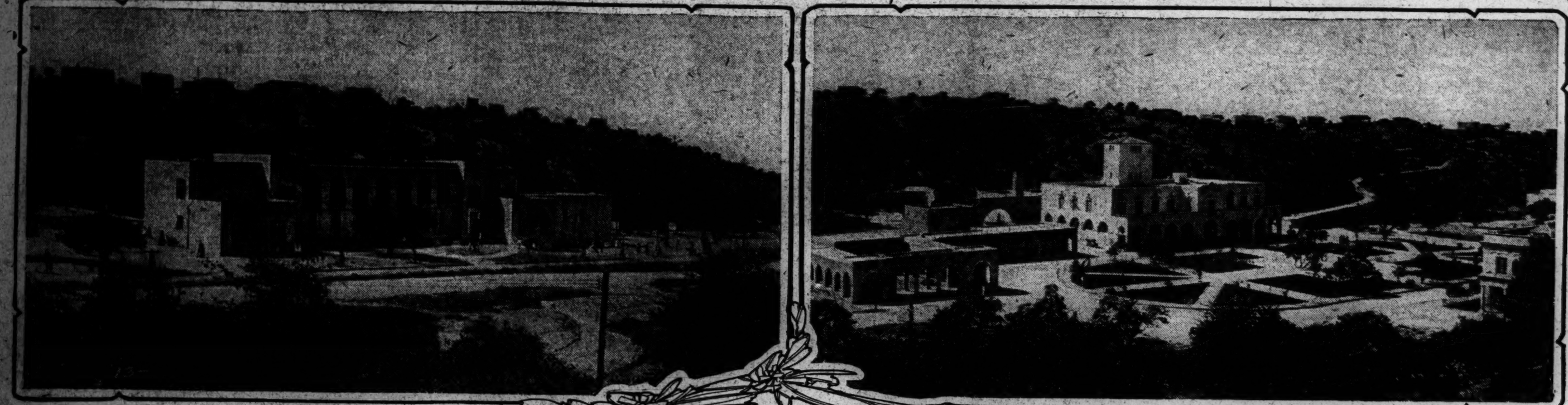
MOROSCO THEATRE

"THE BAT"

Keeps Standees on Tips of Their Toes



# A Model Mining Town Built Among the Pine-Covered Hills of New Mexico



In the pine-covered mountains of southwestern New Mexico there is that anomalous thing, a beautiful mining town. Tyrone is built uniformly in the Spanish-Indian type of architecture, and the pink, buff and gray buildings are arranged in a pleasingly irregular design along the picturesque hills and cañons. The style suits the contour of the southwest desert and mountain country and makes use of the materials most economically obtained. It has been adapted to meet the requirements of both public and private buildings.

Tyrone is a copper-mining camp, owned and operated by the Phelps-Dodge Copper Company, and it is one of the most contented communities imaginable. It is an example of community building in which the need for decent living conditions among workmen has been regarded of equal importance with the proper equipment of an operating plant. The builders of Tyrone have taken pride in carrying out a detailed plan for a wholesome, inspiring neighborhood.

**Like a Swiss Village**  
The plaster walls and the roofs of vari-colored tile suggest an ancient Swiss village or an old Mexican town of weathered adobe. It does not change the artistic effect of the buildings to find that under the softly modeled stucco there are modern steel frames and wire lath instead of solid masonry. Nor does it alter the picturesqueness to learn that the houses are constructed with special regard for sanitation and comfort.

The primitive characteristics of the old Spanish-Indian type have been carefully preserved. There are crooked corners in window casings, timbers have been hewn so as to look hand-cut and have then been "aged" with burnt umber. Windows are many-paned and there are open patios in the larger buildings, wide arches, flat roofs and cool, thick walls. The majority of the smaller dwellings are occupied by Mexican laborers who appear very much at home in the environment. In all of the houses there are electric lights, sewer connections, water and gas. One type has six two-room apartments, renting for six dollars a month. Other types vary from two to six rooms, renting at about five dollars a month, a room. The dull monotony of the average industrial center has been avoided by the adoption of more than 20 different types of houses. One seldom finds two alike in the same neighborhood.

The housing project was started in the summer of 1915 and proved a decided success from the beginning. Besides the group of large buildings about the central plaza, hundreds of apartments have been constructed and most of the "old-town" dwellings have been torn away. One estimable result has been the education of the Mexican laborer in the way of better standards of living.

A sanitary squad cleans the streets, empties the garbage and does various other clean-up jobs with no charge to the tenant. Electricity is sold for seven cents per kw. hour, with a minimum of 50 cents a month. Water is furnished at 50 cents a thousand gallons a month, with an additional cost of 25 cents a thousand gallons for a garden. The Mexican workman is learning thrift and sanitation. Most of the white laborers live in separate streets or neighborhoods, and they consider it a privilege to be employed in Tyrone because of the excellent living conditions.

**Company Provides Competition**  
Around the plaza is a group of first-class business buildings, including the company's department store, a model institution of its sort. Just across from this company-operated store is another, built by the company and rented to an independent firm. This policy of providing competition is followed in all of the enterprises of the town.

**Built by Cabon District**  
The general plan of the town utilizes to the full its picturesque setting. From the plaza cañons radiate in various directions through the pine-covered hills. Each cañon has been built up to accommodate a particular neighborhood. One cañon is leased to Americans, only, where they may build homes to suit themselves, so long as they conform to certain building requirements. Another is built up with attractive, higher-renting apartments for Americans. Others are given over entirely to Mexicans. A fine plot of green in the center of



the plaza and a municipal dance pavilion near by are used for various community social functions. No keep-off-the-grass signs are to be found, even with the scarcity of green, which is characteristic of New Mexico. The Tyrone park is for the use of the public rather than for mere ornament. Anyone is welcome to linger there.

**Mexicans Like It**  
A decided change in the attitude of the miner toward his home has already been noted. At first the Mexican preferred to rent a small lot of land and build a miserable shack on

it where he could be as dirty as he liked. Now the company houses are taken as fast as they can be built, and the demand for the larger and better type of dwelling is steadily growing. Tyrone is a product of the belief by business men that the development of a community may be a logical part of the best growth of a business enterprise. Every effort has been made to keep down the cost of living in this town where the distance from railroad centers and from agricultural regions tends to elevate prices along with the high and invigorating altitude. An excellent automobile road

has been built through the mountains to the east and a branch of the Rock Island runs down to Doming to connect with the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe.

There is a spirit of prosperity and content about the quaint, plaster vil-

lage perched among its pine-covered hills with a great, golden-gray valley stretching away along the Mangus River. There is a hominess about the yellow, sandy streets which charms the visitor and makes him want to linger in the sunshine and spend long,

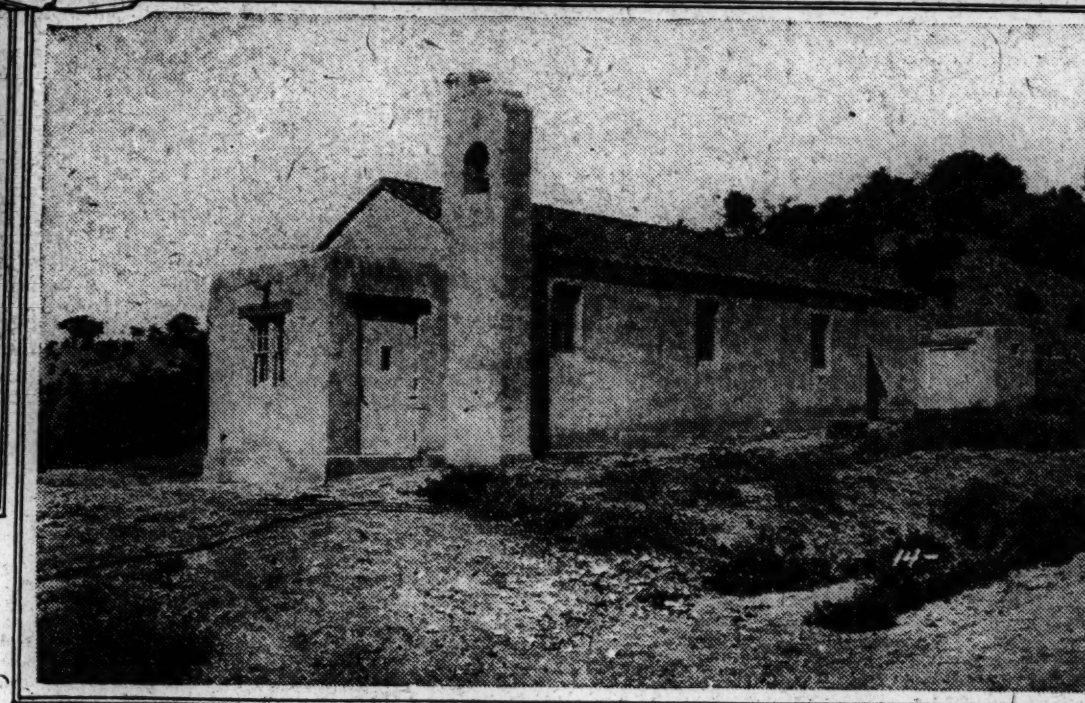
friendly evenings before the open fire at the country club. In Tyrone the hospitality is as ample as the desert plains that stretch out beyond the Burro Mountains. It's a long way from everywhere, but it's worth going far to see.

Upper Left—The Public School and Playgrounds at Tyrone, New Mexico

Upper Right—The Picturesque Plaza

Lower Left—One of the Twenty Types of Workingmen's Cottages

Lower Right—The Church Is Built in the Spanish-Indian Style of Architecture Which the Town Has Adopted



## Many Nations Send Expeditions to the Far Corners of the World

A LIST of the expeditions, scientific, geographical, political, which are now in course or which are about to be undertaken has just been compiled in France. It is surprising. Generally it is believed that the age of exploration is at an end. Has not the whole globe been discovered and what remains for hardy adventurers to find? Nevertheless no fewer than 25 first-class expeditions have been or are being fitted out.

It may be that there are few great discoveries left for the explorer, but

study oceanography and deep sea biology.

**African Expeditions**  
There are numerous missions in Africa. In March, April and May of this year the Sahara will be traversed in automobiles for the purpose of obtaining cinematograph documentation. The French have just completed a year's mission in the Sahara, a mission which had a geographical and economic character. The possibility of commercial routes between Northern Africa and French West Africa was investigated. There is

for this year. It is hoped to reach the summit of the highest peak in the world. Prof. J. W. Gregory of Glasgow University is on his way to China to ascertain many things in botanic and zoological science and to discover the relation of the Chinese ranges with the Himalayas. Mr. C. J. Krebs, sent by the Geographical Society of Denmark, this year and next is exploring the little known regions of Northern Mongolia.

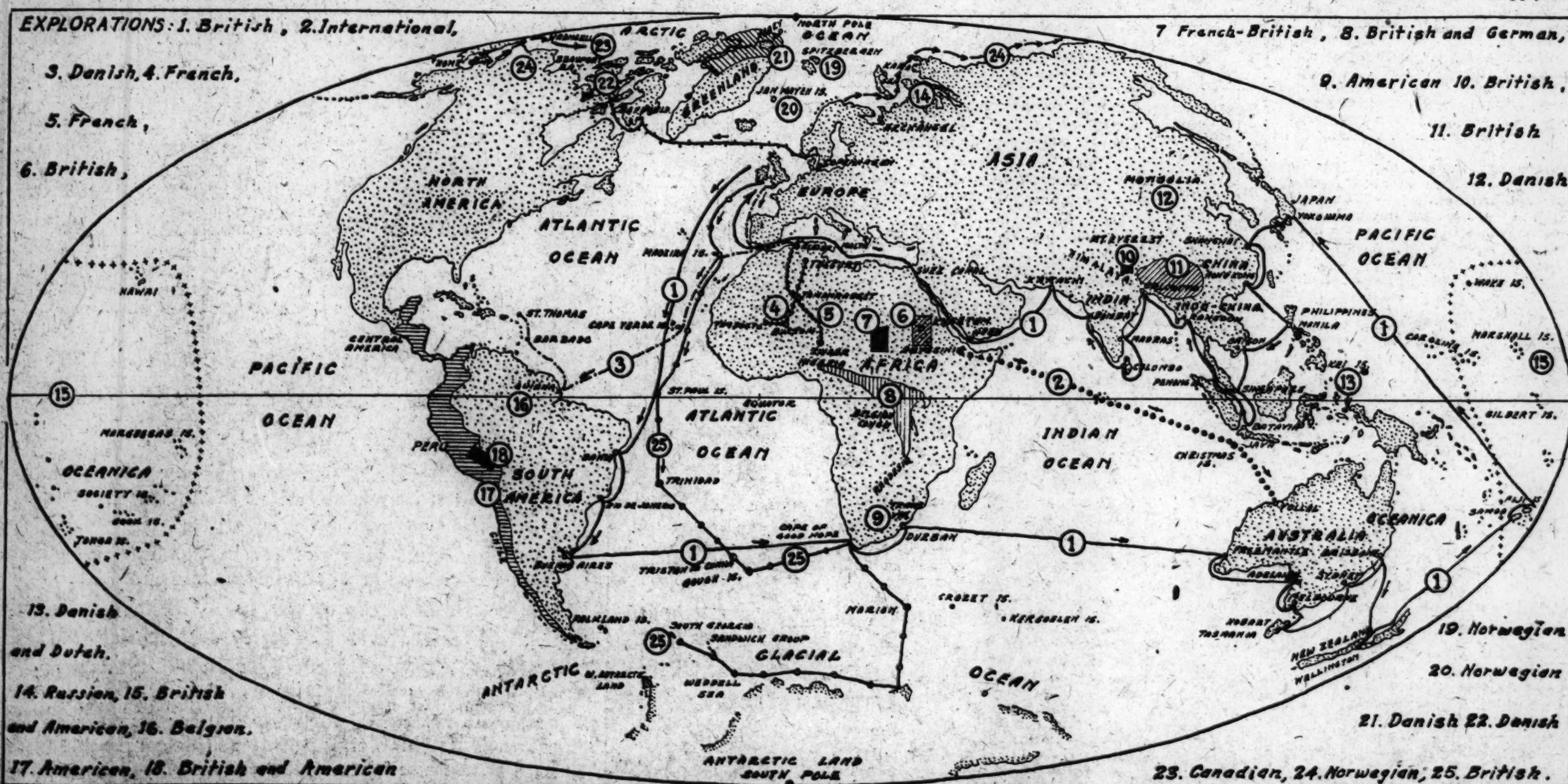
There is a joint Danish and Dutch expedition planned to the West Indies to establish a tropical station of biological research in the Kei Islands.

to ascertain the influence of high altitudes upon the human organism.

**Seven Polar Expeditions**  
As for polar expeditions there are no fewer than seven. There is of course the Quest, now under the leadership of Commandant Wild in the Antarctic regions. In the arctic regions a Norwegian mission with a geologic purpose is in Spitzbergen and another Norwegian expedition is to establish a meteorological observatory on the island of Jean Mayen. There is the bicentenary expedition in the

Sir Eric Geddes and his colleagues have presented to the British Government a recommendation that the Isle of Man should increase its contribution to the Imperial Exchequer. Before the war the Isle had an annual revenue of £25,000; today its annual revenue is £321,000. Surely, argued Sir Eric Geddes, it can pay a little more imperially.

The Isle of Man can and will please itself about the matter. No matter what the "adjacent" islands of Great Britain and Ireland may do, Manxland is a law unto itself, for British acts of Parliament do not apply there.



Map Showing the Various Routes and Localities of Present Expeditions, Numbered According to the Country Which is Undertaking Them

There are many interesting additions to our knowledge of the earth and the sea and the atmosphere to be made. It is useful to set out the various projects.

**Voyages Round the World**  
There are three voyages round the world to be noted. First the British are preparing to set out in August, 1922, and the voyage will last about 18 months. This is chiefly an economic mission designed to report on possible markets. Then there is an international astronomical expedition to witness the total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 21 of this year. Last August the Dana left Copenhagen on a 10-months' sojourn in the Atlantic to

this year an ethnographic expedition under Professor Seligman in the Sudan. The French and the British are jointly interested in the Quadal-Darfour mission which set off last year and will return next year. It is to arrive at the delimitation of the common frontier of French Equatorial Africa and the Anglo-British Sudan. Germany as well as England is exploring in Nigeria, the Sudan, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, and North Rhodesia. In the Transvaal the map from the Carnegie Institute of Washington are pursuing geological studies.

Turn to Asia and one finds considerable activity. The first campaign for the conquest of Mt. Everest took place last year and the second is fixed

There continues also the search for a sea passage between Northern Europe and Asiatic Russia.

**In Southern Latitudes**  
The British, the Americans and the Japanese are studying the history, the languages, the migrations, and the ethnography of the Polynesian races of the Pacific. In America the Belgian Foreign Office has organized a party to examine the commercial conditions of the Latin countries in the South; while botanical and agricultural explorations of Central and South America are being conducted by learned men from the United States. An Anglo-American group in the highest regions of Peru is trying

north of Greenland under Dr. Lange Koch. There is the Rasmussen expedition which will last till the spring of 1924 in the Arctic regions of America. And there is the Canadian attempt to find unknown islands in Beaufort Sea under Stefansson. Finally Amundsen continues his expedition to the North Pole.

This is a long list which shows that the days of exploration are by no means over and that there remains much to be done.

**Oddities of Manx-Law**  
LONDON, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Among the minor features of the famous economy report which

unless it be expressly so enacted. For many years now British members of Parliament have enjoyed a salary of £400 a year; it is this year that the House of Commons has decided that its members shall be paid £50.

**Rates and Taxes Low**  
Rates and taxes are far lower than in Great Britain and Ireland, and it has a code of laws which distinguish it from these countries as if they were four weeks' instead of four hours' sail apart. The Isle of Man, for instance, has a High Court, the judges being the two Deemsters and the Clerk of the Rolls. On taking office, each Deemster has to swear to

**The Passing of the London Music Hall**  
LONDON, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most curious features of the entertainment world of the London of today is the passing of the music hall. Among the larger halls the Palladium has just surrendered to ruin, leaving only two real music halls in Inner London, namely the Holborn Empire and the Victoria Palace. A little distance away—at Islington—Collins' Music Hall has ended a career of 70 years by closing down. Among the modern "stars" who made their early appearance at "Collins" were Marie Lloyd, Little Tich (then a nigger minstrel), Gus Elen as a descriptive vocalist, and Alec Hurley.

The visitor to London after an absence of 30 years would hardly recognize the town, so great has been the change in this respect. Even 10 years ago the music-hall tradition was strongly maintained at the Oxford, Gatti's, the Tivoli, the Canterbury and the Pavilion; while in the outer ring Collins' and the Paragon, in Mile End Road, reigned supreme.

What has happened to cause this remarkable disappearance? Not bad trade, for only three of the halls named have ceased to be—the Tivoli has been pulled down, and Gatti's and Collins' have been shut up. There are other causes. The cinematograph, with its wonderful range of pictures, has badly hit the music hall, with all its banalities, antiquated absurdities, and knock-about artists. One can be sure, at the cinema, of not hearing a joke that was stale when Noah came out of the ark. Another cause to which the decadence of the "hall" is attributed is that the "stars" are making too much money. In the last decade, when music-hall proprietors were forming themselves into big syndicates, it became possible for "stars" to book a long way ahead at salaries hitherto undreamed of. What was the result? Assured of big incomes for years to come, they were quite content to go on with the same old songs and the same old business, forgetful of the fact that they were thus contributing from within to the decay which now faces the music-hall business as a whole.

Another potent cause has been the changed taste of the public to something better than the old "hall" provided. Imperfect though the cinema may be, as a spectacle it is far ahead of what the average music hall provided. Big houses like the Hippodrome (a "variety hall," not a "music hall") give pantomimes to its patrons; a stone-throw away, you may see at the Coliseum Shakespearean sketches with Ellen Terry as Portia, or Mary Anderson as Juliet.



## TRANSCAUCASIA HAS SOVIETS WITHOUT RUSSIAN COMMUNISM

Nikolai Lenine's Special Decree Moderates Effect of New Government in Three States

TIFLIS, Georgia, Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—"The freedom-loving people of Georgia will never forgive Comrade Budu Mtivani, the President of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, for his treachery toward his own country when he marched at the head of the Russian Red troops last year and, descending from the Caucasus Mountains, occupied the territory of Georgia, thus terminating for the time being Georgia's short-lived political independence."

"Had Budu Mtivani not marched at the head of the Russian troops the Russians would have come by themselves, and, without the controlling power of Mtivani, the Russian conquest of Georgia in 1921 might have had disastrous consequences for the country."

These two opinions voiced, the first by a Georgian patriot, the latter by a Georgian Soviet official, represent the views of the two Georgian political parties contending for power within and without this country.

### Soviets in Control

The old Menshevik Government of Georgia, which has been in exile in France and elsewhere in Europe since March, 1921, left behind it masses of its sympathizers and supporters. From May, 1918, down to March, 1921, the Georgian people governed itself as a sovereign independent state. The Supreme Council of the European powers granted de jure recognition to Georgia on the eve of the invasion of her territory by Russian troops, but in order to avoid the horrors of civil war the Menshevik Government of Georgia abdicated without serious fighting, and since then the Georgian Soviets have been governing the country by virtue of the Russian bayonets.

There is no communism in Georgia, neither is there any in Armenia or Azerbaijan. The very small groups of Georgian, Armenian, or Tartar Communists have nearly all been sent from Moscow to govern these three republics on the Russian model, thus preventing these politically backward peoples from being victims to the European intrigues. Nikolai Lenine himself was well acquainted with the more primitive social and industrial conditions of Transcaucasia. With a view to sparing the people of Transcaucasia the chaos of which Russia herself stands a notorious example, Mr. Lenine issued a decree last April addressed to the three Transcaucasian Soviets requesting them to moderate the application of Communism in a country which has as yet seen scarcely any economic development.

### Mr. Lenine's Service

Thus Mr. Lenine has really rendered a great service to the Caucasian peoples by urging them not to follow the example of Russia. As a result, the Transcaucasian republics are comparatively better off in many respects than any part of Russia. With the exception of Armenia and some parts of Azerbaijan, the people of Transcaucasia are better dressed and better fed than they are anywhere in Russia.

The normal life and productivity of Transcaucasia, however, has been greatly interrupted both by the war and by the revolution. The collapse of Russia left this country floundering in confusion intensified by a series of Turkish invasions and frontier disputes among all the states concerned. For a period of three years the Armenians, the Georgians and the Tartars were each trying to find their feet as national units and to realize economic self-sufficiency without the assistance of Russia. Owing, however, to various European intrigues and partly to the disagreements between themselves, the Russians came down through the Caucasus passes and re-occupied these territories. A new guise of Bolshevism made its appearance south of the Caucasus range. One by one the three Republics were sovietized and today Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan form a political and economic federation. The preliminary draft scheme of this federation was signed recently.

### Officials Do Their Best

It is sometimes asserted that the Bolsheviks alone are responsible for the present conditions of Transcaucasia. But a careful observer cannot fail to realize that a variety of causes have led up to the situation which exists here.

Whatever their faults and mistakes in the past it is obvious that the

officials of these Soviet republics are now doing their best to start afresh, but they are working under enormous difficulties such as would tax the abilities of the most experienced administrators of any country. The commissars are uniformly sincere and hard-working men who share the poverty and privations of the whole people. Everywhere good order and security are maintained and no apprehension need be entertained of any personal loss of food supplies imported into the country.

In spite of the remarkable growth of a few cities—Tiflis, Baku, Erivan, Batum—the rural districts of Transcaucasia have remained entirely primitive. It is only necessary to travel a mile or two from the railway line in any part of the country to find a village life as simple as that which prevailed in the west in the middle ages. The peasantry are either mountaineers or plainmen and, no matter what nationality, are far from having the ferocious character which remains in the writers have attributed to them. By nature they are generally speaking, quiet, intelligent and law-abiding folk, content with a minimum of comfort requiring little in the way of imported goods. They are tolerant of any form of government which leaves them alone and does not impose excessive burdens upon them. But these last years of turmoil in Transcaucasia have had disastrous effect on the rural population, resulting in an almost total neglect or abandonment of certain districts and at the same time in a most serious reduction in the food production of the country.

At the same time certain other causes, such as floods in certain districts, and a serious drought during the last season, have added to the common distress.

Yet all three of the Transcaucasian republics are rich in oil, timber, manganese, copper and other minerals. An American commission of experts has recently arrived in order to make a study of the economic conditions and to survey the extent of the oil regions.

## NEW ZEALAND TRIES TO SOLVE DIFFICULT HOUSING PROBLEM

Government Achieves Only Small Success and Intends to Leave Question to Private Interests

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The New Zealand Government, true to its traditions of social service, has been trying during the last five years to solve the housing problem. The shortage of houses in the Dominion is acute, owing to the rapid growth of the population, the high cost of building, the shortage of labor in the war years and certain other factors. The New Zealanders, accustomed to regard a dwelling standing in its own plot of ground as the right of every family, have protested hotly against the congestion that was the inevitable result of the shortage and the Government has endeavored to assist him. It has not achieved any remarkable measure of success.

The first move was in 1916 when the Government tinkered with the problem earnestly. It authorized officers of the Labor Department to act for tenants in fighting the landlords who, because of the restriction on the raising of rents, evaded the question by offering their property for sale and accepting small deposits and mortgages at high rates of interest. It prevented legislation protecting tenants of houses from eviction in cases where "undue hardship" would be caused.

Queer situations arose. Men who had bought houses in good faith for their own occupation found themselves unable to get possession and had to accept rentals that made their investment look unprofitable. A special provision was made that returned soldiers should not be evicted from homes under any conditions, provided they paid their rentals and behaved decently. Cases arose of men with several years' war service to their credit failing to get possession of their own homes because in their absence other returned soldiers had been put into the houses as tenants.



The Proposed Hotel Stevens, to Be 25 Stories High and to Contain 3000 Rooms

## The World's Largest Hotel to Be Built in Chicago

Chicago, March 9 (Special Correspondence)

BUILDING of the largest hotel in the world is planned to start in Chicago this summer. The new mammoth will be 25 stories high and will have 3000 rooms, nearly a fourth more than the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York. An airplane landing a block long on the roof; the world's largest banquet hall, seating 1444 diners; convention hall seating 4000; and an exhibition room underground

with 35,000 square feet of floor space, equal to the area of the hall in which the circus and the national political conventions are given here, are among features in the plans.

The new hotel is to be built by James W. and Ernest J. Stevens, respectively president and vice-president and manager of the Hotel LaSalle here. It will be called the Hotel Stevens. Cost of the building, it is estimated, will be between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Its site is Michigan Avenue, facing the lake, from Seventh to Eleventh Streets. This is just a few blocks outside the "Loop" business district and will be convenient to the new union railroad terminal to be built at Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street. Work will start as soon as possible this summer. It is expected that a year and a half will be required for the building. Design of the hotel is modified Louis XVI. The outer walls will be Bedford stone, with courts and rear walls in light gray brick. The prices, it is announced in advance, are to be moderate. Every room is with bath.

The monster structure will rise on the site of a block of low buildings. It, huge bulk will be at the southernmost end of the state boulevard of skyscrapers that form the city's facade looking on Lake Michigan.

### SUPER-NATIONALISM SEEN AS WAR SOLUTION

EDINBURGH, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. J. Y. Simpson of one of the theological colleges in Edinburgh spoke of the future of the nations in an address to the Young Scots Society in Edinburgh. The intermingling of races, he said, was reaching a degree before which all artificial barriers were breaking down. Nationalism, internationalism and supernaturalism were three

stages in the political and social development of humanity. It was perverted nationalism that led to the war and it was the development of supernaturalism that would make war unthinkable.

The Union of Scotland and England was the basis from which the British Commonwealth developed. Before realizing the value of such a step it was necessary that Scotland should go through the phase of separate nationality. Nations were becoming more and more mixed up in the bundle of life. The interests of humanity and civilization were greater than those of any one nation. If only they could get rid of suspicion and get men to handle things who had earned the confidence of both sides, there would be no question in world politics that was not capable of solution by arbitration.

### WORLD UNIVERSITY IS SUCCESS

LONDON, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Founded at Brussels in 1920 with the sanction of the League of Nations, the proposed International University is receiving such world-wide support that its future seems assured. Thirteen universities, including that of Peking, and 339 professors in 22 different countries have promised their cooperation. During the past year 67 teachers gave courses of lectures on 76 subjects. At present the university's chief aim is to become a post-graduate vacation school for students of all nations.

### SYRIAN COMMISSION DISSOLVED

BEIRUT, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Governor-General of the Grand Lebanon has addressed to the president of the municipality of Beirut, Omar Beyhum, a note advising him of the dissolution of the municipal commission.

## INDIANIZATION OF CIVIL SERVICE DEMANDED IN DELHI DEBATE

Government of India Agrees to Inquire Into Possibility of Increasing Speed of Change

ALLAHABAD, India, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Some interesting debates have taken place of late in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. One was on that much threshed-out subject, the position of Indians in the Dominions and Crown Colonies. Much indignation has been created in India by a recent speech of Winston Churchill, in which he seemed to indicate his acceptance of the award of Lord Milner, his predecessor, in relation to the crisis between Europeans and Indians now agitating East Africa.

The mover, Mr. Samarth, quoted very effectively from a book written many years ago by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was then Undersecretary under Lord Elgin. Mr. Samarth said that Mr. Churchill was a member of a party which had for its dominant ideas the association of the Englishman and the Indian in an effort for the strength of the Empire.

If the British Cabinet upheld the Colonial Secretary's view there would be perpetuated what a great statesman called "a masterpiece of melancholy meanness."

Sir Frank Carter affirmed that agitators had put many ideas into the heads of East African Indians which were quite foreign to them. An impression, due to the considerable number of Indian troops who were sent from India to East Africa, had prevailed that the Indian settlers had played an equally honorable part in the conquest of German East Africa. As a matter of fact none of the 1100 Indians who had joined the army had been killed or wounded; they had nearly all served as clerks or followers and 22 had been hanged as traitors.

Many were seriously doubting whether India could pull in the same boat as the rest of the Empire, and whether she might not upset the equilibrium of the other large dominions.

Another topic continually discussed was threshed out again on a resolution of Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who was one of the first seceders from the recent political conference with Mr. Gandhi. He demanded the more rapid Indianization of the public services because it would provide a cheaper administration. Sir William Vincent on whom the chief burden of debate increasingly falls said that the service was being automatically Indianized by the failure of British candidates to come forward under the totally new conditions now prevailing.

Out of 86 candidates for the last I. C. S. examination, only 26 were Englishmen and of these only three were successful as against 13 Indians. Moreover the conditions of employment in the Colonial Civil Service were becoming increasingly attractive to young Englishmen, including as they did free passages to and from England. As the question was so rapidly settling itself the Government

saw no harm in accepting an amended resolution recommending an inquiry into the possibility of increasing the speed of Indianization.

The debate was disquieting to all true friends of India. India is far from ready to stand on her own feet.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP OWNERS MEET  
GLASGOW, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting in Glasgow of the Clyde Steamship Owners Association, the president, S. C. Hogarth, said that a general comparison between the motor vessel and the steamship would at the present time appear to be unprofitable, but it was a significant fact that from all evidence available not a single motor vessel had been laid up during the present acute depression. In a comparatively few years he believed they would have ceased to build steamships, especially for long voyage trading. The probability was that they had now felt the sharpest part of the depression, but, while that was so, he believed they had long time to wait before they could expect shipping business to be profitable again.

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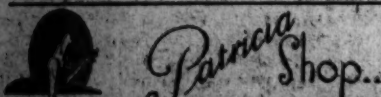
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### The Foster Collegiate Pump

A new type of the Foster Walking Pump—a semi-sport model for town, country or campus. In smoked elk skin with dark tan trimmings and in grey elk with black.

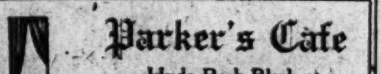
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## TEXTILE STRIKE FORCES INCREASE

### Lawrence Mills Open for Third Day of Walkout With Fewer Workers Entering the Gates

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 29 (Special)—Fewer people entered the mill gates today, the third day of the strike, than on any day so far. The same orderly method, which featured the two other days, was displayed at the gates this morning. None of the mill agents when questioned as to whether the mills would close down if the workers continued to stay out, would reply in the affirmative. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 workers have joined the striking forces.

A mass meeting of about 6,000 workers was held on the city common today. Ben Legere, organizer of the one big union, addressing the workers claimed that strike-breakers were being brought into Lawrence by the Pacific Mills to take the places of strikers. Police Marshal O'Brien warned Legere while he was on the picket lines at the Pacific Mills gates that he will answer to the police for any disorder. Three parades of several thousand strikers were held today. Police did not attempt to break up any of these as they were orderly.

John J. O'Brien, organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, said this noon that he had received a telegram from President Thomas F. McMahon, confirming the report that he will establish strike headquarters in this city and that he will probably arrive early Friday morning.

Mill men claim that they will be able to run the mill with the number of workers that have returned. There has been no organized picketing of the mill gates so far, mass picketing being resorted to by the strikers. Little groups of men and women assemble at intervals along the sidewalks leading to the mill entrances and try to persuade those headed for the mill gates to join their ranks.

The latest information from the Pacific mill announces that the wage cut proposed for employees also affected the overseers and the office help, in fact all the salaried help of the corporation.

The Chamber of Commerce has become interested in the strike and has appointed a committee of prominent citizens to make a survey of housing conditions with a view of curbing the excessive rent increases which has been called to their attention by housekeepers in various sections of the city.

The question of rents is perhaps the most serious one that confronts the strikers today. Rents have increased 300 and 400 per cent in some cases in the past five years and incidents of a bonus being paid to the landlord to secure a tenant, have been reported. With these facts before them the Chamber Committee has started to work to bring down the rent prices.

The strikers in most cases have been preparing for many months for the reduction in wages, but few had the slightest idea that the cut would amount to 20 per cent.

Savings accounts in the various banks of the city have shown great gains. In one bank the gain in six months in the savings department was \$786,455. On the other hand, the commercial deposits fell off in many cases 50 per cent, indicating that the mill workers have been saving their money for just such a situation as is facing them at the present time.

Real estate agents report that many inquiries have been received by them in the past few days by mill workers for prices on farm lands both in the vicinity of this city and in Maine and New Hampshire.

### Strike Leaders 16 Hold Conference in Manchester

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 29 (Special)—Manchester again becomes the center of the New England textile strike this evening, when chieftains of the Labor organizations met here for a conference on policies to be followed in this State, Rhode Island, and Lawrence, Mass. Thomas F. McMahon, president of James Starr, vice president, and Mrs. Sarah Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, will take part in the conference, which will also be attended by local and state Labor officials.

The union this morning published the fourth statement in a series designed to show why the mills were wrong in cutting wages and increasing the working week in this State. The statement reviews wages in the north and south, gives budgets of living expenses drawn up by statistical bureaus, and claims that wages even below the minimum presented in the budgets. President McMahon spoke at Exeter this morning and will address workers at Sunbok tomorrow morning.

### State Board Investigating

Investigation of conditions leading up to the textile strike in Lawrence is being made with a view to forming a basis of possible future action by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Edward Fisher, chairman of the board, assured Mayor Daniel W. Mahony of Lawrence and Peter Carr, commissioner of public safety of that city, at a conference at the State House yesterday afternoon. The officials met with the chairman, and Herbert P. Wazett and Samuel Rose, commissioners of the board.

Mayor Mahony asked the state board to direct its efforts to the settlement of the strike. The commissioners replied that they will ascertain the facts of the situation not only in Lawrence but in other Massachusetts textile centers, and not accordingly.

### Coroner Announces Finding

PAWBUCKET, R. I., March 29—Jose Assuncao was shot during a textile strike disturbance here on Feb. 21, by a police bullet and was one of the dead. Officer Thomas P.

## MR. HERREN TALKS TO REALTY MEN

### Representative of National Association Addresses Local Exchange

Members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange found much interest in a description of the "multiple listing" method of selling real estate described by William E. Herren, field secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, at the luncheon given to him at the City Club yesterday. By this system, the adoption of which was urged by Mr. Herren, members of a local board record at the office of the board their lists of property for sale, after which all members of the board have a right to offer for sale any property so listed. When one of them makes a sale, from the list of another member, the commission is divided equally. The system is said to work to the advantage of both dealers and clients.

"The Boston Real Estate Exchange," Mr. Herren said, "was organized on a high standard of ethics, and a high standard of ethics is the Golden Rule of the National Association of Real Estate Boards."

More than 500 strikers from the Blackstone Valley marched on the State House this noon and jammed the Senate Chamber and overflowed into the corridors, in a demonstration intended to bring about some action by the Senate on the Lavender 48-hour bill, which has been held in committee in the upper branch since its passage by the House two weeks ago today.

## NEW DRY OFFICER RETICENT ON WORK

### Divisional Prohibition Overseer Opens Office

Mack Overpeck, who recently was appointed divisional prohibition overseer for New England, has opened an office on the fourth floor of the federal building. When asked about the nature and extent of his duties, today, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he said:

"This is a new office, and its duties are not yet fully defined. As things look now, Boston will, in all probability, be my permanent headquarters, from which I shall operate with a staff of six or seven men. But little is definitely settled as to what I shall work under direct orders from Washington. The statements that have been made that I am here to supersede Mr. Potter in his work as prohibition director are entirely unfounded."

Mr. Overpeck has been in the revenue service for many years, and said he had been connected with prohibition enforcement in Baltimore and Washington ever since the Eighteenth Amendment became part of the Constitution. Offices similar to his present one have been established in all sections of the country, he said. When questioned as to the exact nature of his work and his relations to other prohibition officers, he said only that the work would be "for the enforcement of prohibition."

## DARTMOUTH CONCERT AT HOTEL SOMERSET

Dartmouth's musical clubs, on their way south on an extended spring tour, will give a concert Saturday evening at the Hotel Somerset. This is the first time that the Dartmouth clubs have visited the south, five trips having been made in former years through the middle west. Dartmouth's Glee Club stands high among college musical societies, having won second place in the Intercollegiate Glee Club concert in Carnegie Hall, New York, last year, competing with 14 other eastern colleges. It is expected that the Dartmouth men will finish well up in the front ranks in the contest this year, which comes the first week in April, in Carnegie Hall.

Five musical and vaudeville numbers and at least two mandolin club numbers will be included in the program to be given at the Hotel Somerset. Among the patrons for the concert are Mrs. Channing H. Cox, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Nathaniel Waldo Emerson, Mrs. Samuel Leland Powers, Mrs. John Abbott, Mrs. Carl Frederick Woods, Mrs. Lafayette Ray Chamberlain, Mrs. William Moore Hatch, Mrs. Harry Harmon Blunt, Mrs. James Russell Chandler, and Mrs. Matt Bushnell Jones.

The Dartmouth players and singers will give a concert in Lawrence in the state armory Friday evening. Mrs. Louis S. Cox, wife of Judge L. S. Cox, is chairman of the committee in charge.

## PERMITS REQUIRED FOR RUBBISH BURNING

In an effort to provide better fire protection to the citizens of the state, William A. L. Bazeley, State Forester, is serving notice today to the citizens of Massachusetts that all persons building a fire in the open without a permit from the town or city forest warden will be prosecuted in the state courts. Permits will be issued by the wardens and fire department chiefs of the various cities and towns on application by the people desiring them.

Due to the fact that the season of the year is just starting when the people want to burn leaves, rubbish, brush, and other material, Forester Bazeley is planning to make a vigorous campaign in an attempt to reduce the large number of fires caused by carelessness. According to figures from Mr. Bazeley's office, 95 per cent of the 300 fires thus far reported to the office have been caused by carelessness.

## RAW SUGAR RECEIPTS ARE RUNNING LARGE

Receipts of raw sugar at this port during the past 10 days have been exceptionally heavy and the arrival here today of 7,526,000 pounds aboard the British steamer Mayari from Banos, Cuba, brought the total receipts close up to 75,000,000 pounds.

Local refineries are, operating to capacity and have been unable to turn out the refined product as rapidly as the raw sugar has been received.



William H. Herren  
Field secretary of National Association of Real Estate Boards, who advises "Multiple Listing"

Estate Boards." The association, he said, is the first organization that ever has sought enactment of State laws to license and supervise the practices of real estate dealers and to require them to be fair in all their transactions.

Commenting on the fact that only four real estate boards in Massachusetts are affiliated with the National Association, Mr. Herren said there should be at least 25, and the Boston Real Estate Exchange ought to organize the smaller boards for membership.

Some of the smaller boards in eastern states, he said, are doing better work than many of the larger boards. Through membership in such a board, he said, the individual real estate dealer is able to conduct his business with more efficiency and economy. He advocated use of the word "realtor" instead of "real estate agent."

## MAYFLOWER SOCIETY ELECTS NEW HEAD

Charles A. Coolidge, a Boston architect and direct descendant of Isaac Allerton, one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact, was elected Governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of that organization, held at the Twentieth Century Club, yesterday afternoon. Frederick Brooks and Samuel Hammond were elected assistants, while there were reelections as follows: Frederick Foster, deputy-governor; George Ernest Bowman, secretary; J. Colby Bassett, treasurer; Miss Ethel Bradford Davis, historian; Frederick A. Washburn, captain; the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, elder; Edwin A. Daniels, M. D., surgeon; Mrs. Channing H. Cox, Edrie Eldridge, Mrs. Randolph Frothingham, Mrs. John Holmes Morrison and Mrs. Bayard Thayer, assistants.

It was reported to membership during the past year, making a net gain of 146 and a total membership of 1533. It was also reported that the society had been presented with 513 books and pamphlets, 70 old documents and 12 photographic reproductions of old documents.

## REAL ESTATE MEN TO DISCUSS ZONING

"Zoning," the "Stabilizer of Real Estate Values," will be the subject of the talk to be given by Edward M. Bassett, counsel for the zoning committee of New York City, at the dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at Hotel Westminster on Tuesday, April 11 at 6 p. m. Mr. Bassett is also chairman of the districting committee of New York and a recognized authority on zoning. Frank H. Purinton, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, will preside at the dinner.

## RADIO TO BE USED IN SENATORIAL RACE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 29—Something novel by way of political campaigning will occur tomorrow night when a joint debate by radio will be conducted between Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana, and Albert Beveridge, former Senator from that

## NOT TO TRANSFER POST OFFICE SITE

### Postal Commission May Allow Changes in the Old Building

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The best proposal of the many which have been made, according to government officials, is the one calling for the expenditure of \$600,000 for the renovation and remodeling of the building, adding 20,000 square feet of floor space to the present accommodation. This proposal is included in House Bill 178, introduced by Representative James Gallivan. In his recent recommendations, Engineer Pearson stated that the present site was an ideal one for a delivery center for the entire business and financial district.

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## 2000 VETERANS MAY BE EMPLOYED

### Mayor Curley Proposes to Find City Work for That Number in the Next Two Months

Within the next two months Mayor James M. Curley proposes to place at work for the city about 2000 World War veterans, most of whom at present are without occupation. The Mayor today announced that since his inauguration on Feb. 6 some 580 veterans who were then without employment are now earning steady wages.

Today the Mayor appointed for work for the Boston transit department on the excavation for the East Boston tunnel terminal 150 World War veterans as well as 30 additional men for work in the park and recreation department service. He said that 60 other veterans were soon to be placed in the employment of the public works department.

The city's free employment bureau on the third floor of the City Hall Annex, under the supervision of Director Luke E. Shields, has been making the arrangements for placing unemployed men in paying city positions with the transit or public works departments. Most of the men appointed today were men who had applied to Director Shields for positions with the city.

Entire cooperation exists between the city employment bureau and the different departments of city activity. The lists of men getting aid through the soldiers' relief department of the city are scrutinized by Director Shields and, so far as possible, these men are being put to work, thus relieving the city in a small measure from the financial burden which it has assumed in voluntary aid of the veterans needing help.

Care is taken to give the most needy the first opportunity to become self-supporting. When a man is placed at work in one or other of the city departments, if he has been getting soldiers' relief his name is taken from that list. In this way the city is enabled to do more for those men who are unable to work and who have dependents.

The mayor said today that he expected that when active operations would begin on the completion of the park at the Strandway in South Boston he would be able to afford steady work at least through the summer to about 1000 other World War veterans who are at present unable to find employment.

The mayor has given every department commissioner to understand that in every instance service men are to be given preference in employment. James B. Shea, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department, today sent Mayor Curley the following letter in regard to this request:

"In reply to your letter of March 17, relative to employing World War veterans, to be charged to the balances of the various playgrounds under control of this department, I beg to state that arrangements have been made through Director Shields of the Municipal Employment Bureau, to place immediately at work 30 additional men."

"These arrangements would have been made earlier if weather conditions season has so far advanced that now the men can be placed at work to good advantage."

"Mr. Shields will make arrangements with Commissioner McKenna of the Soldiers Relief Department, and has already completed arrangements with the Civil Service Commission for such employment. This, I understand, will make a considerable saving to the city, as the Soldiers Relief charges. It is to be hoped that these men can be kept employed until the first of September."

## \$120,000 SCHOOL FUND VOLUNTARILY GIVEN



## MORE COOPERATION URGED BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES

Dr. Albert Mansbridge in Lowell Lecture Favors Further Interchange of Graduates

"The Relationship of Oxford and Cambridge to Universities in General, Especially Those of the United States," was the subject of the seventh lecture in the series by Dr. Albert Mansbridge at Lowell Institute yesterday.

In discussing some features of the influence of the universities on the political life of England, Dr. Mansbridge said that Oxford and Cambridge had for centuries been training schools for English statesmen, but recent times had seen a departure from this custom.

"The proportion of Oxford and Cambridge men in the present cabinets of England," he said, "is much lower than in the past, and the future promises an even more marked decrease."

Cambridge was considered the leader in research in England today; although on many occasions Oxford, bearing out her reputation for seizing opportunities, had been first in adopting some new idea. The Royal Society was formed at Oxford, known later part of the seventeenth century by a group of Oxford men led by Christopher Wren and Robert Boyle. It was not considered an unmixed blessing at that time. In 1689 the master of Christ Church denounced the members of the society as "miners of the university." Robert Boyle's experiments and his aroused bitter animosity and he was attacked by the bishopric for his revolutionary ideas.

### First Chair of Chemistry

The natural sciences were neglected in the first half of the eighteenth century. Until 1772 there was no endowment for any of them. The chair of chemistry was established in that year. Alfred Bentley established the first chemical laboratory at Cambridge in 1804. In 1781 Dr. Conyers, known as "Fiddling Conyers," was elected to the new chair of geology. The end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth witness the achievements in research by Cambridge, made possible through the gift of the Cavendish Laboratory.

"The interdependence of universities, one upon another," said Dr. Mansbridge, "is beginning to be realized. Cooperation between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the universities of the world must be increased along the lines of interchange of teachers. I am convinced that the more Oxford and Cambridge teachers who come to teach in the universities of the United States, the better, and the more teachers from the United States who go to teach in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge the better."

Dr. Mansbridge referred with evi-

dent pleasure to the recent appointment of Prof. William Elliot Morrison of Harvard to the chair of history at Oxford.

The interchange of graduates was another vital field for cooperation between universities of the world. In making his bequest to Oxford and Cambridge Cecil Rhodes did not, at first, intend to include the United States, and did so through the influence of W. T. Stead.

"England, even more than the United States, owes much to the fact that American schools were included. Oxford, as a result of the Rhodes scholarship, can claim in its membership students from every state of the Union," said Dr. Mansbridge, "and wish that an American Rhodes would arise and found scholarships by which Oxford and Cambridge students might be represented in the universities of the United States."

### Americans at Oxford

Young Americans at Oxford were described as "blinking their eyes" because of disciplinary measures. Regulations regarding hours to be in grounds; the wearing of certain gowns on certain occasions; the curtailment of liberty—Americans not being permitted to run up to London during term time—proved, at first, somewhat irksome. But after a time the life was found so rich, so compelling, that the student ceased to think of outside interests.

The British youth was apt to give the impression of "looking down his nose" at outsiders, but the American soon realized that a man was valued for what he was, and it did not matter whether he was an American or what not, he was taken into the democracy of the place.

The undergraduates of Oxford paid an American, a Rhodes scholarship man from Michigan, a signal honor in electing him president of the Union—the highest honor that undergraduates of Oxford can bestow.

"Evidence of this point of view of the English in this matter is well indicated in the work of the Committee on Industrial Homes and Gardens of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which is directed by well-known manufacturers such as the Plymouth Cordage Company, the Norton Company of Worcester and the General Electric of Lynn. They have been working for the realization of Mr. Ford's idea with promising results."

discussion. There are two points that are vital to the proposal. The first to receive attention will probably be the effect upon industrial efficiency and the total amount of production. There is reason to believe the Ford plan will increase that efficiency. Past performances have indicated that the point has not yet been reached where a decrease in working hours will result in an impairment of production from the manufacturer's standpoint. Evidently Mr. Ford sees this.

Asked as to the effect of the idea of general reduction of hours on living conditions of the workers, Mr. Nolen said: "That, to my mind, is of even greater importance and is directly concerned with just what the worker is going to do with his leisure time. Attention to physical facilities and home environment that would make the use of leisure time pleasurable and satisfying and in the best sense a contribution to the efficiency of the individual is necessary to make the five days' work a week schedule favorable in its results."

### Use of New Leisure

"At present there is virtually no American community in which any considerable portion of the workers have suitable homes. A good home means really a single family house with space enough for a home garden. Such gardens would provide one of the most valuable and desirable uses of leisure time and the program would be a holiday is much more likely to be used in such a way as to be a distinct asset, is much more likely to be used as a day of rest and recreation."

Eugene N. Foss Approves  
Former Gov. Eugene N. Foss of the B. F. Sturtevant Manufacturing Company was most outspoken in his approval of the Ford plan.

"I was much interested in the news accounts of this project," said Mr. Foss to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I must say that Mr. Ford is a leader, a wonder. Unquestionably he will get more production from his labor by this arrangement, by which he certainly cannot lose anything. The workers will be in a better mood, which will undoubtedly be reflected in the results of their labor. We other manufacturers must take off our hats to Mr. Ford and try to profit by his experience."

"Of course I do not believe for one minute that the plan is a time that is granted to Mr. Ford's employees will be devoted exclusively to self-improvement. A large proportion of the workers will in one way or another waste the time. Many will seek to earn more money by working at other occupations during these spare hours. But the majority, I am sure, will either use the time to their mental or physical advantage, or, what is most promising of all, in the cultivation of small gardens, which will benefit them in the ways mentioned and make them better citizens besides. Furthermore, it is possible that this extra day off will result in the men feeling more like devoting a part of Sunday to going to church. The Ford schedule marks a great step."

### Wise Guidance Needed

"The philosophy of Lord Leverhulme with reference to the shorter working day and week, co-partnership and welfare plans, is indicative of the point of view of one of the most successful employers of Labor and the idea is gaining ground every day. Among employers of Labor and teachers in our schools, the opinion prevails that the most inefficient day for workers and for students is Monday, or the day following a holiday. If this be true, it does not mean that the holiday is undesirable. It does mean that the best results for the individual and society cannot be obtained merely by increasing the number of holidays nor the amount of leisure time."

"My opinion is that Mr. Ford has struck upon a mighty big idea, but it must not be isolated from the correlative of wise guidance in directing the leisure of the individual. Rightly utilized, the worker will undoubtedly increase in efficiency not only as an industrial producer but as a useful citizen as well."

"This proposal of Mr. Ford's has relation to the program now being considered for a comprehensive city plan for Boston. If such a plan has primarily in mind only the safety of the city, the provision for traffic, the preparation of a zoning plan, it will fail to meet the human requirements that are involved in the use of a larger leisure on the part of the working population. The manufacturer must come to Mr. Ford's idea and the city must be alive to its share of responsibility to insure its complete success."

### Economist Attacks Plan

Prof. Thomas N. Carver, head of the political economy department of Harvard University, commenting on the possible economic results growing out of the Ford plan, said: "I hope that the men thus released the sixth day of work will find something to do outside of their working hours. The danger in Mr. Ford's plan lies in the liabilities for idleness which the idea is likely to engender. Sheer idleness, a Saturday of loafing, is almost inevitable unless very definite measures are taken to provide outside activities not merely recreational but productive as well. The garden idea is good only as it produces foodstuffs and commodities for the market."

"Barring all hypotheses about coordinating activities of this sort, I think the Ford plan involves a great waste of man power. In plain terms it is an initial waste of eight-fourths of the total labor possible on the basis of a 48-hour week. Any nation prospering by the full utilization of its man power. To work 40 hours when you might work 48 hours is no better than to work 40 hours and then retire from business when you might work 48 years. No nation can afford to waste the labor of its men who are able to do so. The really great nations work to the limit of reasonable endurance. What is true of nations is equally true of individuals."

"Unsound, Pernicious, Dangerous"  
"If Ford's reduction of hours allows him to take on 3000 additional men that simply means that you are losing the working time of 3000 men. You don't decrease unemployment by decreasing output. This might be true in isolated cases. Suppose the automobile industry is overcrowded with a surplus of finished stock. An emergency of this kind might indicate the wisdom of Ford's plan, but suppose all kinds of industrial concerns did the same thing, what would be the result? You would cut down production with-

out increasing employment in the least."

"Suppose cotton mills cut down production per man with the idea of employing more men. If they alone practice this they might get away with it. But suppose cotton growers cut down the amount of cotton grown for the same purpose. It would then take fewer men to spin and weave this cotton. Suppose the growers of foodstuffs cut down food production and so on all down the line. The general and single result would be that there would be no more employment than before, but there would be decidedly less of everything for everybody."

"For one peculiar isolated case, Ford's plan might serve a good purpose but, in principle, the idea is economically unsound, pernicious and dangerous. It is in general a negative way of meeting a positive situation. Stability of man power and willingness to do an honest day's work is the shortest, safest road to prosperity."

### Effect of Prohibition

"It will be much easier to try such a scheme out now than the open saloon has been abolished than it would have been in pre-prohibition days," said Arthur J. Davis of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in commenting upon Mr. Ford's proposed five-day week. "Many well-disposed workingmen were formerly the unconscious and oftentimes unwilling victims of the saloon. Today, with the saloons closed, a holiday is much more likely to be used in such a way as to be a distinct asset, is much more likely to be used as a day of rest and recreation."

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### Sées Plan Universal

James P. Heaton, manager of the bureau of information and investigation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, discussing the Ford plan, said:

"The five-day week is probably what all manufacturing industry at least will come to within the next 20 years or so. The time to that end is now well ahead in the game, just as we have when he set his high minimum wage of \$5 per day, now \$6."

"It is the goal toward which union effort will be directed strongly. Most manufacturers are not in a position to take the step alone as the Ford Motor Company has been able to do, but in the long run it will be for industry to do as Mr. Ford has done in Detroit."

"Save in rare cases, the individual manufacturer cannot step out far from the others, because of natural competitive conditions, but the trend for a shorter working week will take this form here in Boston. The closing of the department stores on Saturday during the summer months is an evidence of the trend toward cutting out Saturday as a business day. For decades past Saturday afternoon has been eliminated from the working schedule of the greater proportion of Massachusetts factories."

### Conciliator Approves

Samuel Ross of New Bedford, who represents the employees on the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, declared that he believed the workers had never failed to respond to an opportunity for self-improvement. It had been proved in England, he said, that the shortening of hours had improved the morale of the laborers. The result of employment for shorter hours, whether fewer hours for the day or fewer hours in the week, is to give employment to a greater number of employees, and English experience in this has been satisfactory, declared Mr. Ross.

It was to be admitted that a man who worked 16 hours a day would not spend as much money as the man who had more time free. He could not, for he did not have the time to do it. But it did not follow that the man who got a sufficient wage could not improve his time and benefit himself by spending more money. There would always be a few who would take advantage of such a chance to misuse it, but Mr. Ross felt that they were not in the majority. He said he did not know of any factory where the five-day week had been tried out in Massachusetts in the way proposed by Mr. Ford.

### Ford Plant Unique

Melville D. Liming, manager of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said:

"As a means of affording temporary relief to the present unemployment situation the plan may be advisable in some sections. As a permanent schedule it would not be practical. It means a substantial increase in the overhead costs. That in itself is a very curious phase to a concern that is having difficulty to pay dividends. It is almost impossible to generalize from conditions in the Ford plant. The Ford system has been so devised that they are able to

secure better than the average workmen."

"In a good many of our New England industries where machine work rather than hand work predominates, the amount of goods produced varies directly with the number of hours worked. To reduce the working schedule by six hours weekly is to cut off a proportionate percentage of production."

### Mayor Curley is Emphatic

Mayor Curley approved emphatically Henry Ford's plan for a five-day week for work in large industrial plants.

"I believe that until industrial conditions return to what we have learned to call normal and unemployment ceases to be such a grave problem, Henry Ford's idea of a five-day week is hitting the nail squarely on the head," said Mayor Curley.

"After unemployment ceases and industrial conditions settle down to something like they used to be, I am in favor of more work and greater production. What the world needs today—and that applies to this country, State and city—is greater production, steadier production and employment for every idle hand."

### Result Thought Uncertain

Herbert P. Wassgatt, who represents the employers on the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation said:

"It is hard to tell what a man will do with extra time if he has it. There would no doubt be an extra overhead expense involved for the manufacturer who tried to work it out. Shoe manufacturers in the Lynn district have had the five-day week for some time."

"The general tendency now in this State, it seems to me, among employers is to look for longer hours. I do not know of any large industries that are trying a five-day week, except the shoe stores in Lynn. One or two of the building trades have practiced it and it is one of the elements that entered into the attempt to bring 32 different trade organizations concerned with building together when the building trades strike was before this Board."

"The only way to know the effect either on production or unemployment would be to try it out for a time. The usual way of running only a part of the week, adopted in full times by many concerns in Massachusetts now, is along the same line, but without the objective of self-improvement for the worker, although its effect is generally to keep the whole force of a plant working on part time, rather than reducing the number of employees."

Regarding overproduction, Mr. Wassgatt said that in the shoe industry a manufacturer now did not produce much ahead of actual orders, as styles changed so rapidly. In more stable lines there might be overproduction. The five-day week would cut down production as a usual thing, he said, unless more men were put at work, although there had been cases where shorter hours, with some incentive ahead, had speeded up production.

### Carmen Are Divided

T. F. Shine, president of the Boston Carmen's Union, said: "There is nothing new in Henry Ford's plan for a 40-hour week. Organized labor has been working for the same thing for years. Carmen throughout the country have been on strike one year next month to enforce demands for such a week. Other labor unions have striken constantly for shorter hours."

"Provided the worker can make a living wage on a five-day, 40-hour week, such a system is ideal. Working under such a system more persons can be employed, although perhaps those working would draw less pay than if fewer worked longer hours."

"But union workers as a whole are not selfish. It is my personal opinion that a majority of union men would support any plan for shorter hours, even though it would mean somewhat lower pay individually, if such shorter hours would make it possible for unemployed tradesmen to go to work."

"As to what a man would do with

## WILD FLOWERS TO BE SHOWN BY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Natural Surroundings Will Be Arranged for Shy Plants—Other Exhibitions Planned

An exhibition of wild flowers and ferns, said to be the first of its kind in this country, will be held in Horticultural Hall, May 4 to 11, according to an announcement by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Albert C. Burrage, president of the society, has been making intensive study of the wild flowers, searching the woods and valleys of New England during the last summer. The plants gathered are now being forced at the Burrage greenhouses on the North Shore.

The setting that is being arranged for this exhibit will be in harmony with the natural habits of the flowers, as far as space will permit, so that the water flowers will be found growing in ponds, mountain laurels will have their preferred soil and surroundings, and the delicate blooms of the demure little anemones out of the half-lit woods will have that depression where they grow best.

The hundreds and thousands of wild flowers that are being nurtured in greenhouses, retarded or advanced in preparation for the show, are being considered individually for their characteristics and requirements to bring them their proper development by the first of May, and give them, as far as possible, the setting in Horticultural Hall that they would have in the mountain slope, by the gushing water or in the vale.

Some of the flowers that will be seen there are: Wood anemone, wild columbine, jack-in-the-pulpit, creeping snowberry, marsh marigold, wild calla, canoe birch, New England aster, flowering dogwood, pink lady slipper, trailing arbutus, dog tooth, violet, swamp pink, yellow fringed orchids, closed gentian, wintergreen checkerberry, mountain laurel and sheep laurel, wild red lily, wood lily, Turk's cap lily, cardinal flower, Solomon's seal, partridge berry, bayberry, sweet gale, pink azalea, wild honeysuckle,

two days a week free instead of one, what would you do yourself? There are plenty of things to occupy a person's time, recreation, gainful study, rest. If the worker's wages were sufficient of course he would spend more money with two days a week off."

N. J. Walsh, an agent of the Carmen's Local, said: "I do not believe Henry Ford's plan of a five-day, 40-hour week would work with carmen, as our employment is regarded almost universally as a seasonal one. Substitutes could not be employed so generally as two-sevenths of the time, if the service were to be kept up to standard. Five days of work a week is hardly sufficient, from an earning standpoint, although it would be ideal from other angles. These are my private views and in no way an official expression of the sentiment of our local. I really do not know how the men would regard the Ford plan, were it put to a vote."

## BATES COLLEGE FUND TREASURER NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., March 28.—The appointment of William F. Garcelon of Boston, formerly graduate treasurer of athletics at Harvard University, as chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Million Dollar Fund of Bates College, was announced today.

Dr. George B. Smith, professor of pathology at Yale, and Clair E. Turner, professor of biology and public health at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have been appointed on the Alumni Executive Committee. The Million Dollar Fund is for endowment and a new gymnasium.

### CITY WORKERS ACCEPT CUT

CONCORD, N. H., March 28.—Saying that they had the trend of the times in mind, the city employees waited upon the public, that a board last night, and voluntarily offered to take a 10 per cent cut in wages. The offer was accepted.

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"The Alnavs," an informal association of United States naval officers on duty in Washington, had a get-together dinner last night. Five hundred of them, headed by Secretary Denby and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, gathered round the board and exchanged assurances of fealty to one another and to the navy. The name of the naval men's get-together society, "Alnavs," comes from the code address "Alnav," which stands for "All the Navy," and means that a message is to be broadcast to every American ship and station the world over.

District of Columbia patriots, long known for enfranchisement, have hit upon a new plan for calling national attention to their electoral woes. They are dating their letters—in some cases upon printed letter heads so embossed—"Valeless Washington, D. C." Answers are always arriving, correspondingly addressed.

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One of America's foremost naval authorities, discussing the anti-battle-

swamp rose, blood root, pitcher plant, skunk cabbage, white robin, bellwort and arrow wood violets.

Those who are familiar with wild flowers will notice that some of the flowers in this list blossom as late as in August and even September. To what extent some of these can be advanced is as yet speculative and the results of the present undertaking will be watched with keen interest by horticulturists.

Other exhibition dates have been announced as follows: On June 3 and 4 there will be an exhibition of rhododendrons, azaleas and irises, followed by a peony exhibition June 17 and 18. The exhibition of roses, strawberries and sweet peas, June 24 and 25, will be given with the assistance of the American Sweet Pea Society. The gladiolus exhibition, Aug. 12 and 13, will have the cooperation of the Gladiolus Society of New England. Miss Marion Rose of Weston will lecture at all the exhibits except two. An exhibition of the products of children's gardens, Aug. 26 and 27; a dahlia and fruit exhibition, Sept. 9 and 10, and an exhibition of chrysanthemums, Nov. 4 and 5, complete the season's schedule of flower shows.

The list of speakers, all experts in their lines, has just been announced. W. H. Judd of the Arnold Arboretum will speak at the first show on rhododendrons; D. C. Stranger of West Newbury will discuss peonies at the second show in June; Dr. Robert Huey of Philadelphia will speak at the third exhibition on the culture of roses; F. Hammond Tracy of Wenham will be the lecturer on gladioli at the August show; Albert Jenkins of Acton will tell about fruit and fruit growing at the September show, and Charles H. Totty of Madison, N. J., has been engaged for a lecture on the growing of chrysanthemums in the last of the season's exhibitions in November.

## ANTI-VIVISECTION CAUSE DEFENDED

Addresses Made at Meeting of Society in Tremont Temple

Vivisection was characterized as both inhuman and unnecessary by speakers at the public meeting of the Anti-Vivisection Society of New England at Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, yesterday afternoon. The principal speaker was Miss Grace Evelyn Brown of Newton, secretary of the New England Women's Press Association. Addresses were also made by George Arliss, the English actor, honorary vice-president of the society, and Assa P. French, one-time federal attorney, the president who was chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Arliss related an experience he had had in addressing a women's organization, adding that even there, where he had expected receptivity to humanitarian appeals, he had found subservience to medical propaganda. He urged his hearers to "work and fight for the cause" and not to remain passive. While anti-vivisectionists were still in the minority, he said, they need not be discouraged as they would make up in earnestness what they lacked in numbers.

Miss Brown, after grouping problems before humanitarianism under four heads in the last of which vivisection was classified as a most modern and inexcusable form of inhumanity, said in part: "There is a divine power above humanity which cares for us. We crave this care and try to turn to it. As we are helped and protected, so should we turn back to the animal kingdom and display the same beneficence we desire to invoke from above."

Referring to alleged benefits to the human race from vivisection, Miss Brown disputed claims as to any considerable amount of knowledge of real value having been gained and went further, saying: "Besides, so much physical knowledge is not necessary. If we live the right kind of a life and manifest wisdom, kindness and common sense, the body will take care of itself."

## BETTER CONTROL OF JAILS URGED

Governor Cox Champions Centralization of Administration

PALMER, Mass., March 29.—Governor Cox in an address here last night at a meeting of the Palmer Business Club championed centralized control of penal institutions in this State and endorsed the acts of Bank Commissioner Allen. The Governor also outlined the plan of public works improvement to relieve unemployment, told of the release of state funds for that purpose and related the record of accomplishment in reducing the indebtedness of the Commonwealth and the efforts to cut taxation burdens.

In discussing penal institution control, Governor Cox said it was high time to better the condition of inmates. More than 10,000 persons pass through the 23 penal institutions annually, he said, and spend periods varying from 30 days to two years and a half within their walls. He declared that the number of people in jail is too large to permit of neglect.

Of the banking situation, the Governor said that a bad state of affairs had existed among some Boston trust companies for the last five years. In order to safeguard the interests of depositors the doors of these companies were closed, he said, and thereupon the official who issued the order and the entire administration became the objects of vicious attacks and abuse. He praised the courage of the bank commissioner for performing duties of his office without fear or favor.

## OPINIONS CONFLICT ON MERIT OF NEW FORD 5-DAY WEEK

(Continued from Page 1)

players have indicated that to a certain point not a loss but a gain in production has been made by shortening of working hours, due to increased efficiency on the part of the individual workers. The mutually satisfying results of previous Ford Company reforms, as well as those of British employers of Labor like Lord Leverhulme are cited. It may be recalled that the 40-hour week was inaugurated by the Nash Company of Cincinnati on Jan. 1.

Regarding the advisability of attempting general application of the Ford plan to the field of Labor as a whole, most commentators would consider it, if at all, subject to the recognized necessity in certain industries for increased production. In this connection, however, there is confidence that, as in previous cases, Mr. Ford's humanitarianism and devotion to the doctrine of service in business will again be found to result in a more than compensating return for the sacrifice involved.

Mr. Filene's View  
Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, formerly director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and counselor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and chairman of its war shipping committee, who has introduced many of the reforms in the operations of the department store of which he is president, gave the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor concerning Mr. Ford's 5-day week plan.

"The announcement in your paper on Saturday by Mr. Ford of the 5-day week which is intended to 'provide employment to several thousand workers now idle in Detroit and to afford employees more time for self-development' is singular and interesting. It is worthy of great attention, because it has come from the man who is the most successful producer in the world today."

"Judged from his ability to get a mass production at a lower price than his competitors, while at the same time paying higher wages than they pay, Mr. Ford must have a reason for his action. The fact that Mr. Ford's judgment and action in matters outside of his field of production are often ludicrous and almost always injudicious do not detract from his ability as a producer and the importance of studying what he is doing."

"A reduction to 5 days' work at this time is, judged by itself, it seems to me, fundamentally wrong, because after a war—so destructive a war as we have just gone through—all the productive power of the world is needed to restore what has been destroyed. But, of course, if there is a large number of unemployed, and Mr. Ford employs 2000 more of them on a 5-day schedule, it is justifiable, especially if the average salary for the five days would be \$20."

"The point I am making is that the world needs all the hours of work and the largest production possible from each man and woman for the

next few years at least to restore the losses of the war. There are those who say, as I do, that under present conditions, mental, physical and material, men can work six days of eight hours without physical or mental deterioration and still find time enough for the spiritual side of their nature. The only justification from this point of view of a 5-day week as stated above is that a great mass of workers have no work at all and many of them can be given employment under a 5-day week which they are not getting under a 6-day week."

"It will be interesting and important to watch Mr. Ford's 5-day week, to see its effect in output, and I hope The Christian Science Monitor with its usual enterprise, will make sure of its worth and enable its readers, of whom I am one, to detect at the earliest possible moment the value of Mr. Ford's 5-day week in terms of results."

### Gov. Cox's View

Shortening of the working week to provide employment for more workers has been carried out by many manufacturers in Massachusetts and ready and has proved highly satisfactory, declared Gov. Cox today when asked to comment on the announcement by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit last week that a five-day week would be instituted to provide more employment and give the worker more time for leisure and self-improvement.

The special committee appointed to promote work, the Governor said, has commended the willingness of manufacturers to make such schedule adjustments as a means to relieving the employment situation. The plan has proved sound and successful through cooperation, he said.

Manufacturer Not Enthusiastic  
Richard H. Long, president of the R. H. Long Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass., expressed only mild interest in the Ford plan.

Mr. Long indicated very plainly his belief that the one great subject of interest to the employers of New England at this time was the lowering of costs. "If New England is to hold her position in the manufacturing field, we must lower costs of labor and materials. Shortening the working hours in the week, even with a corresponding reduction in wages, will not help in these respects. What we really need is longer hours at the same rate of pay per week. This is what the cotton mills are asking, but there is too much opposition in New England to these proposals. As a result, in the shoe trade, at least, the west is getting the business, due to lowering of costs."

Concerning the possibility of self-improvement of the workers under the Ford plan of two days for rest, study, or recreation, Mr. Long was not optimistic. He pointed out that the time out of work might or might not be spent profitably. If spent unprofitably to any considerable extent, conditions would be aggravated rather than improved.

As an expedient to relieve unemployment, of course Mr. Long considered the Ford plan commendable.

### Time for Garden Work

John Nolen, Town and City Planner of Cambridge in commenting on the Ford plan said:

"The newly adopted schedule of five days' work a week of Henry Ford is a matter of public importance and will undoubtedly arouse widespread



## DR. WIRTH'S SPEECH HIGHLY APPROVED

Practically All Parties Support  
the Chancellor in His Attitude  
on Latest Allied Demands

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, March 29.—The debate which followed the speech of Dr. Joseph Wirth, the Chancellor, yesterday afternoon in the Reichstag made it clear that the whole House, apart from the insignificant Communist group, agreed with the Government's attitude toward the Reparation Commission's latest demands.

For once in recent months the Reichstag was almost unanimous on the vital question of policy. The Chancellor's speech made an excellent impression on the press, the firmness of some of his passages being particularly approved.

There was a note of scorn in his voice, when lifting his eyes from the manuscript, he retorted to the Allied demands for greater governmental economy, that the chief cause of expenditure was the upkeep by the German taxpayer of huge unproductive armies of occupation, and the numerous control commissions, including many generals, whose salaries, paid by Germany, overshadowed those paid to the German President, the Chancellor and all the Cabinet ministers combined.

BERLIN, March 29 (By Associated Press).—Referring to the Genoa conference, Dr. Wirth said: "If the Genoa conference proves a will-o'-the-wisp instead of a shining star that will brighten the path to reconstruction, then the problem of rehabilitating Europe in general, and Germany in particular, will continue to be treated in a spirit of arbitrary dictation."

Further, dealing with the allied proposal of financial and economic guardianship, the Chancellor declared: "This is incompatible with the dignity of the nation and is opposed to the spirit of democracy which we founded at the entente's birth. Such an invasion of a sovereign state is also in violation of the idea of self-determination. We already have had our fill of unsatisfactory experience with control commissions of all sorts, and must summarily reject the proposal that the Reparation Commission be given a still wider latitude than already has been conceded. It is incompatible with its supervisory functions."

With regard to the question of an international loan, Dr. Wirth hoped the government would be able to start active negotiations, but he feared the barriers reared by "world capital" in the Versailles treaty would effectively militate against Germany's ability to obtain financial relief abroad under tolerable conditions. A moratorium, he said, would have definitely stabilized German exchange.

"We are badly in need of a breathing spell," he continued, "in order to coordinate our affairs and put the financial and economic measures adopted into active practice."

Alluding early in his speech to the taxation compromise which had been reached by the good will of the opposing parties in the Reichstag, Dr. Wirth said it would form an integral part of Germany's foreign policy. However, he would become involved and disturbed by the Reparations Commission's demands. Germany's direct taxation, he declared, was developing on a scale unparalleled in the world.

The Chancellor then emphasized the exhaustion following the war, to which must be added the burden falling on the nation through the exchange conditions. As striking proof that "a policy of violence cannot further reparations," he pointed out that the effect of the Reparations Commission's demands had been to "upset the whole plan of our budget, and through depreciation of the mark to augment the budget deficit."

## PRAISE VOICED FOR MR. CURTIS

Many Men, Prominent in Public  
Affairs, Pay Tribute to Him

Praise and appreciation of Edwin Upton Curtis have been voiced by many men prominent in public affairs, since he passed away yesterday. His conduct as police commissioner, during the police strike that began Sept. 3, 1919, caused general admiration of him as an official; his personal qualities endeared him to those with whom he came most closely into contact.

Vice-President Coolidge, who was Governor during the police strike, issued a statement regarding Mr. Curtis, in which he said in part:

"He performed a service that not only saved his own city, but one which was world wide in its influence and effect. When it would have been very easy for him to permit the development of a dangerous situation within his force, he was courageous enough to take a stand against it and maintain that stand in spite of every pressure that was brought against him. He had nothing to gain and everything to lose. The people of Boston, even now, understand the great sacrifice that he made in their behalf in the loyal devotion he displayed to the maintenance of government in accordance with law."

"He was a man of rare ability, of sincere loyalty to his friends and of great loyalty to the men in the police service. He was not only the head of the department, he was the best friend of the men in the department. It is not too much to say that he has sacrificed his life in the public service. It is from the courage and devotion of such men as Edwin U. Curtis that orderly government maintains its supremacy and civilization derives its security."

"In the little more than three years of his service as commissioner he never spoke one cross word to me," said Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police. "He was one of the finest types of men I ever came in contact with."

"He felt that he owed a duty to the

new policemen who had enlisted under him," said Governor Cox. "He was their sturdy defender and their fearless leader. A man of absolute integrity and strong conviction. When he knew he was right, he could not be turned aside from his purpose. Whether men agreed with him or opposed him, they never dared question his motives."

"Edwin U. Curtis gave to three important offices, Mayor, metropolitan police commissioner, and police commissioner a singular devotion to duty of high character and unwavering fidelity to public service," said Mayor Curley. "He was interested in every service which was of benefit to Boston."

## TREASURY OFFICERS IN CONTROVERSY

Conflict Between Mr. Blair and  
Mr. Dover Involves Secretary Mellon

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 29.—The lack of harmony between the Executive and the Congressional leaders that has been so signally displayed during the last few weeks on the main issues of legislation has its counterpart in the internal strife in departments of the Government. This strife has greatly added to the troubles and embarrassments of the Administration.

The dissension between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior over questions of Alaskan administration, serious as it was, is less a source of worry than the conflict in the Treasury Department, which may result in sweeping changes of higher personnel.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is involved in the conflict. The principal figures, however, are David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Elmer Dover, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs administration, who is the direct superior of Commissioner Blair.

Wholesale changes in the personnel of the Internal Revenue Bureau which it is asserted have been effected by Mr. Dover to conform with the demands of Republican politicians to make places in the Treasury for their henchmen, have compelled Commissioner Blair to take up the matter with President Harding.

Conference with President

Mr. Blair took up the situation with the President at a conference at the White House yesterday. He frankly told the Chief Executive that he was ready to resign whenever the President wanted him to do so, but told him at the same time that so long as he is retained in his position he expects to be supported and to retain control of the Internal Revenue Bureau, including personnel. Secretary Mellon is said to be in sympathy with the view of Commissioner Blair that the changes in personnel have had a detrimental effect on the efficiency of the bureau, which is said to be "about ready to blow up" as one official put it.

Mr. Dover, however, was appointed at the instance of Republican political wheel horses such as Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; Senator James E. Watson of Indiana; Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia, and others who claimed that there were always in Washington a host of Republican and Democratic lawyers who specialize on income tax claims and adjustments before the Treasury Department. It is one of the very lucrative avenues of employment for those who have fallen by the way either in Government positions or in national politics. Republican leaders avow that the presence of "Wilson leftovers," as the presence goes in the Treasury Department, has acted as a barrier to the entry of Republican claimants. An unfortunate feature is the intimidation carried in this argument that the political coloring of the Treasury personnel affects the attitude toward those who are constantly calling for refunds, exemptions and adjustments at the hands of the Government.

Secretary Mellon feels that the conditions in the Bureau of Internal Revenue are chaotic, and some of his aids, particularly members of the bureau, declare this is a direct result of the changes being made and the fact that all employees are uncertain as to their tenure of office and are constantly on the lookout for employment elsewhere. The bureau is now three years behind in examination and adjustment of returns. Much of the money expected to be realized from back taxes to make up current Treasury deficits is not forthcoming, one reason assigned for this being the demoralization which exists today in the bureau.

PURCHASING AGENTS MEET  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—The Purchasing Agents Association of Connecticut, in annual session here last night, elected the following officers: President, C. J. Schelle, New Haven; first vice-president, A. P. Hickox, Waterbury; second vice-president, H. M. Morrison, Bridgeport; secretary, W. R. Stroud, Bridgeport; treasurer, J. A. Bennett, Meriden; national director, F. P. Palmer, Hartford.



"Listening In," the Nation's New Pastime

## RADIO ENTHUSIASM NOW INCREASING OVER COUNTRY

Experts Point Out Great Possibilities, Including Movies  
by Wireless—"Listening In" Proves New Pastime

Radio equipment and radio enthusiasm have spread over this country almost as speedily in their own realm as have the very wireless waves in theirs. "What is home without a radio?" says the modern boy, and the entire family joins in the chorus.

Near Wallaston some hospitable young man is seating his friends about a barrel of luscious Baldwin apples in the cellar and punctuating their conversations with the melodies of Lucia, performed hundreds of miles away. In Brighton another, once highly indignant at the mere mention of sleeping quarters at 8 o'clock in the evening, now at 7:45 conscientiously retires to his couch, made attractive by the transformation of the bed spring into a wireless aerial.

At Radcliffe, industrious-fingered girls adjust the knob of the tuning coil. Enthusiasts in all quarters of the country have joined the throng attracted by this mysterious Mercury that knows no space.

Today there are estimated to be from 600,000 to 1,000,000 or more sets in operation as against 50,000 a year ago. Presumably if the wireless telephone is to play any extensive part in the lives of great numbers of people, it must be through giving them something valuable they have not had before, or else by giving them the old values more quickly or completely. As far as can be at present foreseen, mere substitution for the present wired telephone is out of the question because the innumerable messages of similar length striking upon any one receiver would create hopeless confusion.

"Broadcasting" Important  
"Broadcasting," then, will be for some time to come the main field of new usefulness for the radiophone. Proposed government regulations now prescribe two bands of wave lengths for such use, one ranging from 1050 to 1500 meters for public and government broadcasting, the other ranging from 310 to 435 meters for private and toll broadcasting.

According to experts in the work, 1000 to 1500 miles will for some time to come be the effective range of stations for such purpose with a necessary difference in wave length of 10 meters for simultaneous transmission without conflict. That means that there can be between 550 and 600 broadcasting stations at work at the same time in the eastern half of the United States, and an equal number in the western half, apparently an

## CITY HALL RADIO PLAN INCLUDES 1000-MILE SET

Removal of the radio receiving set from City Hall, which was recently necessitated by lay enthusiasm and meddling fingers that burned out the detector tubes, will, according to present plans, be followed by the installation of sending and receiving apparatus with a range of 1000 miles, provided a permit can be obtained from the Government. This will make it possible to accomplish one of the main purposes contemplated for the station, namely communication with vessels at sea and in the harbor, relative to arrivals, cargoes, etc. These plans are awaiting the return to his desk of William H. McMaster, head of the Boston Industrial and Commercial Bureau.

Overheating of the tubes happened shortly after not during nor because of an entertainment on Saturday afternoon, during which Mr. McMaster's voice was received from the broadcasting station at Medford Hill-side. The long expected message from Mayor Hyland was also received at that time, not, however, from New York City, for Mr. Hyland, arranging to take an early train for Chicago that morning, wrote out his message and had it broadcast from Medford.

## Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

WITH Councilor William J. Foley and Councilman Francis J. W. Ford, both of South Boston, and Thomas C. O'Brien of Brighton and Allston and former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell of Chestnut Hill, in Brighton, all candidates for the Democratic nomination for district attorney in Suffolk county, the welkin of entirely local politics will be made to ring this year as well as the larger welkin of the state, that the welkin will ring, the well-known stump speaking abilities of these four candidates abundantly prove long in advance.

Councilman Ford is issuing pledge cards. He probably remembers the little short of marvelous success Mayor Curley had with his card pledge campaign last fall. These pledge cards of Mr. Ford bear this curious legend: "Believing in the rights of the people to choose their own district attorney, I hereby pledge myself to support Councilman J. W. Ford." Is Mr. Ford seeking to revive the echoes of the removal of Joseph C. Pelletier? That might be handling political T. N. T.

District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, who is quietly and effectively going about the business of being a district attorney, is thereby doing the very best campaign work he could in his own interests. J. Weston Allen, as Attorney General, has given a great object lesson in filling an office and doing what one's oath of office prescribes that he shall do. Mr. O'Brien is not at all oblivious of the record the state's attorney has made.

While Mr. O'Brien and the district attorneyship is under consideration it might not be amiss to say that this man is being closely observed with a view to his being a candidate in something over three years for Mayor of Boston. He was scrutinized by the Good Government Association of Boston before it endorsed John R. Murphy. During that campaign Mr. O'Brien developed unexpected abilities as a campaigner. His record as district attorney is also expected to develop latent powers.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, about whose devoted head the political storms predicted for 1922 are expected to play with greatest vigor, is coming back to the old home town from Washington to speak on April 3 and again on April 6. The Senator, fresh from his treaty-passing success, is to speak in Symphony Hall at the centennial meeting in honor of Edward Everett Hale. His subject is to be "Edward Everett Hale, Citizen and Patriot."

On Thursday, April 6, the senior Senator will be the principal speaker of the evening at the dinner given by the Military Order of the World War, Governors Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, Emory J. San Souci of Rhode Island and Albert Brown of New Hampshire have all promised to be present and hear Senator Lodge. Gen. John J. Pershing is also an invited guest.

Frank Foss of Fitchburg, chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Committee, has been in Washington for three or four days holding conferences with Secretary Weeks, Senator Lodge, Congressman Rogers and Paige. These political conferences are timely, for the Republicans see that all is not smooth sailing between now and next November.

## GOVERNOR WILL BE GUEST

Governor Cox will be guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the members of the Republican Club of the Boston University Law School at Young's Hotel Thursday evening, April 20. More than 100 students have made reservations for the dinner. Frank M. Post, chairman, and Joseph Marsh Jr., executive secretary of the Republican State Committee, will speak. Installation of the officers to be elected next Thursday will be held on the evening of the dinner, with Robert S. Quimby, retiring president, acting as toastmaster. Dr. C. Wesley Hale '24, a member of the State Legislature, is chairman of the reception committee.

## GOVERNMENT MAY CONTINUE WORK ON NITRATE PLANT

Muscle Shoals Investigation Expected to Result in  
Congressional Appropriation

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SHEFFIELD, Ala., March 29.—Members of the investigating Congressional Committee on the Muscle Shoals project are, figuratively speaking, feeling the pulse of the residents of this section relative to the entire proposal and are drawing their own conclusions regarding its value. Their visit to the nitrate plant brought forth the expression of opinions that the project is one of value and one that should be carried through, irrespective of any scheme by outside interests for taking the plant over from the government.

Reports by the special House Committee for the investigation of expenditures by the War Department in connection with Muscle Shoals were to the effect that army officials had been guilty of waste. These reports are believed to be incorrect by the members of Congress in the field. Members of the committee have highly complimented the army engineers in charge of the project on their splendid work, and it is probable that a recommendation will be made for an appropriation to continue the construction work, pending a definite decision as to the future of the proposition.

So far as the people of Sheffield, Florence and Tusculum, the three Alabama cities having immediate proximity of the Muscle Shoals project, are concerned, their attitude toward Henry Ford is admiration turned to adoration.

Members of the committee have been impressed most forcibly by the state of mind which has encountered. Being old in politics and accustomed to study public thought with care they nevertheless are surprised at the devotion to Mr. Ford, and the faith in his ability to raise this section and, in fact, the entire south, and the agricultural interests of the whole country as well to a condition of sound prosperity.

## Henry Ford Is Popular

In mentioning Henry Ford, the contrast of the Alabama Power Company always is drawn. When a citizen of Sheffield, Florence or Tusculum speaks of Henry Ford his face beams. When he speaks of the Alabama Power Company his expression changes. He rarely discusses the one without bringing in the other. He is convinced that the future of this section of the country depends upon the settling here of Henry Ford and the breaking of the power company.

This feeling is based on the firm conviction that the coming of Mr. Ford will mean that a great deal of money will be put in circulation, and put in circulation at once. The inexpensive production of fertilizers is given as the reason, plus Mr. Ford's reputation as an industrial genius. Sheffield is experiencing its fourth boom. First it had a railroad boom, then it had an iron boom which was followed by a water power boom. The latest is a Ford boom. Sheffield is a railroad town and rose to prosperity with the opening up of the work on the nitrate plants during the war. At the height of activity, there were 25,000 employed at the nitrate plants and the population of Sheffield, normally around 8000, increased to almost 40,000. Now it is back to its original size.

## Politicians Have "Ford" Plank

So far as the politicians are concerned, they are riding the wave. Every man and woman who is running for office this year—one woman has announced herself a candidate for Congress in this district and four have announced themselves as candidates for the State Legislature—has one main issue, and that is Henry Ford.

Some vary their platforms by declaring for the absolute annihilation of the Alabama Power Company and others have special planks for the nitrate farm vote, but all include as their major and anything he wants as their major plank. A candidate for office in this section who would question any wish of Henry Ford's would ruin his own political future.

## Prepare for Prosperity

Although no member of the congressional party here, save the southern men, has expressed any warm approval of the Ford plan, the people of the three towns are going ahead with their preparations as if the Ford proposition were going to be accepted by Congress and put in operation before the winter sets in. They are ready to extend streets and water pipes, lay out parks, build garages on a mammoth scale and generally to prepare for a speedy development of a series of big industrial towns.

About Sheffield there is a touch of boom days, such as those that have, in recent years, marked the discovery of oil in Oklahoma and Texas. Ru-

mors of all sorts are flying thick and fast.

Underneath this feeling is a touch of pathos. Men have held on to property here through one false boom after another and they are still holding on. The farmers of this section are in the same situation as the farmers elsewhere. They look to Ford for the cheap fertilizer that will put them on their feet and if that does not come they believe they will be made happy by the free circulation of money by the employees of his industrial activities.

NEW YORK, March 29 (Special).—The Muscle Shoals question is to be discussed at a joint meeting of the metropolitan sections of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here Friday evening, April 14. The speakers will include prominent government and private engineers.

## JEWES WOULD LIKE STATE APPROVAL

Legislature Is Asked to Confirm  
Palestine as "Homeland"

Indorsement of the aims of the Jewish people to establish and confirm Palestine as their homeland is asked of the Massachusetts Legislature in an order for a resolve introduced by Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston and referred to the House Committee on Rules.

"Whereas," the resolve reads, "the Supreme Council of the Allied Peace Conference, meeting at San Remo, recognized the right of the Jewish nation to Palestine and conferred upon Great Britain a mandate over Palestine, and

"Whereas, the various great nations of the world have approved the establishment of the national homeland for the Jews in Palestine, and

"Whereas the people of the United States individually and through their spokesmen in Congress, and by leading men in all walks of life, have expressed their gratification at the realization of the national hopes of the Jews, and

"Whereas the Massachusetts Legislature views with pleasure the progress of the Jewish people in Palestine in developing the economic resources of the country, in founding institutions of learning and in creating a spiritual center, so that it may the better serve mankind,

"The Massachusetts Legislature urges the Government of the United States of America formally to recognize the present status of the Jewish people in Palestine and thus to approve the fulfillment of its yearning desire for a national home in the land of its forefathers—Palestine, and

"Be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts, and to the Zionist Organization of America."

Mr. Silbert also presented the Committee on Rules with a petition signed by Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Mr. William Lowell Putnam, the Rev. Paul Reverend Frothingham, Henry V. Cunningham, T. N. Carver and J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, reading:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Massachusetts, heartily indorse the sentiments contained in the resolution introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston, relative to the claim of the Jewish people to Palestine as a national homeland. We join in urging our country once more to champion the cause of the small nation seeking to regain its home in the land of its forefathers—Palestine."

## ECONOMY IS SEEN IN POSTAL PLAN

System of State Central Offices  
to Handle Routine

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Post Office Department is rapidly completing plans for a decentralization of much of the routine work of the department under a system of state central offices, which postal officials believe will greatly increase the efficiency of the service and at the same time effect an important saving in its cost. In announcing the broad nature of the plans today, Dr. Hubert Work, Postmaster-General, said he believed they would mark "one of the most important reforms in the service in several generations, if not in its entire history."

Details of policy, adjustments and service which have heretofore been thrown upon the department in Washington for final disposition, entailing delay and unnecessary expense in administration, will, under the new plan, Dr. Work said, be settled by a central office designated to exercise that authority for each state. Such offices already have been designated in several states, he said, and are relieving the department here of money order disputes, complaints and a multitude of other details. Ultimately the thousands of complaints and recommendations now handled by a large body of workers here will be disposed of by the office designated for each state.

The effect of this change, Dr. Work added, will be not only to relieve the mails of thousands of letters and documents now shunted across the continent but also a great saving in operating expense and in time required for service adjustments of all kinds. The central offices also will be responsible, he said, for the morale and the maintenance of all offices within their territory.



## PRODUCE, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING NEWS

## TWO DRY AGENTS CALLED TO BOSTON

Raids on Springfield Garage Result in Strained Relations Between Police and Federal Office

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 29 (Special).—Strained relations between the police department and the office of Charles H. Wright, United States district attorney for western Massachusetts, is reflected in recent raids on Federal garage by two divisions of the Springfield police. The last raid, conducted Monday night, was done in spite of orders to the contrary from James P. Roberts, enforcement chief for Massachusetts, and has resulted in the calling to Boston of the two agents responsible.

The controversy started on Feb. 3, when the first raid upon the garage was conducted by federal officers working in cooperation with the police. Upon this occasion two large stills and a quantity of moonshine whisky were seized, and the stills placed in a warehouse. On March 22 a second raid was made by federal officers, working in cooperation with District Attorney Wright, who found two more stills and a quantity of moonshine whisky. The stills were seized, and the whisky was placed in a warehouse. On March 22 a second raid was made by federal officers, working in cooperation with District Attorney Wright, who found two more stills and a quantity of moonshine whisky. The stills were seized, and the whisky was placed in a warehouse.

Police officials were disturbed over the fact that this second raid had been staged without consulting them, and manifested extreme curiosity to know who the "man higher up" within their own ranks was who had given information to the district attorney. Federal agents who were working with the police had found their way back to the garage, but a thorough check-up of the warehouse records proved this not to be true.

In order to straighten affairs out, Mr. Roberts came here last Saturday to confer with his agents, and at a luncheon explained the entire affair, declaring that it was merely an effort to avoid embroiling federal agents in a purely local misunderstanding that he had "not let his left hand know what his right hand did," and allowed certain agents to work with the police and others with the district attorney. Harold L. Harvey and C. C. Sheridan, agents acting with the police, were asked to let the Lovers case entirely alone.

In spite of these orders, on Monday night these agents obtained another search warrant from the United States Commissioner and made a third search of the garage, in company with police officers. On this raid they found absolutely nothing, and for their insubordination were immediately recalled to Boston by Mr. Roberts.

The matter is further complicated by the fact that the United States commissioner here is a former chief of Springfield police, and resents the aspersions being cast upon that body. It has been intimated that federal agents here are being used to avoid a division of forces was to avoid as far as possible mixing federal men in state affairs, and was entirely satisfied by Mr. Roberts' statement. The enforcement chief intimated that Agents Harvey and Sheridan would not be severely punished for their disobedience of orders, and that the agent would be sent to take charge of affairs here the first part of next week.

John Luvera, in whose garage the liquor-making paraphernalia was seized was arraigned before Commissioner J. L. Rice today and on a plea of not guilty his case was continued to tomorrow for a hearing. Luvera was bound over to the Federal Grand Jury as the result of a raid upon the same garage Feb. 3 and no report has yet been received from the grand jury on that case.

PHILIPS EXETER ELECTION  
EXETER, N. H., March 28.—Joseph C. McElone of Natick, Mass., was elected president of the senior class of Phillips Exeter Academy. Other officers are: Secretary, George W. Foster of Roxbury, Mass.; first marshal, Earl A. Goddard of Lynn; second marshal, Everett W. Martin of Middleboro, Mass.; third marshal, Martin A. Cheek Jr. of Brookline, Mass.; valedictorian, Frank V. Lawrence Jr. of Plainfield, N. J.; orator, Howard H. Brown of Augusta, Me.; poet, Ralph S. Bailey of Wollaston, Mass.; historian, Richard H. Field of Phillips, Me.

## WEATHER

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and much colder tonight; Thursday unsettled; probably followed by rain in the afternoon or night; fresh to strong northwest shifting to northeast winds.  
Southern New England: Cloudy and much colder tonight; Thursday unsettled; probably followed by rain in the afternoon or night; fresh to strong northwest shifting to northeast winds.  
Northern New England: Fair and much colder tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness; fresh northwest to northeast winds.

Boston Temperatures	
Official	
8 a. m.	56
12 noon	58
5 p. m.	62
Other Cities, 8 a. m.	
Albany	48
Chicago	34
Buffalo	34
Denver	38
El Paso	44
Portland	42
San Francisco	52
Seattle	54
Washington	62

Almanac, March 29—A temporary order restraining the Belfast Savings Bank from doing business was issued today by Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish of the Supreme Court. The action was taken on application of the

## TRANS-ATLANTIC BOOKINGS ARE HEAVIEST SINCE 1913

Companies Planning to Have More Passenger Vessels Steam From Boston Than for Past Nine Years

Advance bookings for accommodations on trans-Atlantic steamships sailing from Boston during the coming summer are the heaviest that have been made with local steamship offices since 1913. It was learned today that various companies have planned to have more passenger steamships ply from Boston this summer than for the past nine years.

Steamship offices report that sailings scheduled for May and June have been booked to capacity. There is a heavy movement of third-class passengers to Ireland. College students are also booked passage in the steerage, inasmuch as they are unable to book as cattleman or extra seamen this year. There are no cattle being exported to any extent and the scarcity of seamen's jobs has stopped the previous common practice of desertion.

Local steamship officials say that

## CHARLESTOWN YARD OFFICIAL IS HOPEFUL

Capt. W. G. Dubose, Manager, Expresses Confidence That It Will Be Retained

With its force of civilian employees cut from 8000 in war times to 6000 in 1920 and to 2850 at present, officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard are deeply interested as to what will be left of its working staff if the State approves the reduction in armament treaties and Congress cuts the \$385,000,000 estimated naval budget to \$200,000,000 as proposed. Capt. W. G. Dubose, manager of the yard, in discussing the report that the Charlestown Navy Yard would be closed presently and the yards at Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk, Va., would be the only ones on the Atlantic Coast to remain open, said today that he believed no matter how small the naval appropriation may be, nor how many warships may be scrapped, the Charlestown Navy Yard will be retained in operation.

He based his speculation upon the fact that the Boston yard is one of all of the hump and manila rope used in the Navy; that it produces most of the chain used aboard naval ships; and it is the yard in which the new destroyer-tender Whitney is being constructed. This ship is not to be scrapped under the terms of the naval treaties, and so must be completed. It cannot be completed elsewhere, at least until the hull is finished. Its construction is now only 50 per cent complete, and work is progressing slowly because of meager funds available. Under present conditions, the ship would not be finished within another 12 months.

Captain Dubose pointed out that no matter what treaty action is taken, or what appropriations Congress makes, the Boston yard will continue to function as at present, at least until May 31, under the current annual appropriation. But what will happen thereafter is problematical in the extreme. "Nobody knows," said Captain Dubose, "what will happen after that, for the department must wait until action by Congress before any definite steps can be taken."

"The subject of our 'treaty navy,' as naval men are calling our navy as it would be under limitation of armament provisions," he continued, "is a tremendous topic, intensely interesting to the American public and to the world in general, but even more so to the personnel of the navy, as it affects us more acutely. And civilian employees of the various navy yards are trembling with anxiety as to whether they will lose their jobs. Within the last few months the force of civilian employees at the yard has been cut about 50 per cent. Now we have only 2850 persons at work in our shops. For instance, in the rope yard only about 30 persons now are employed, or about one-tenth the normal number."

"If this yard should be closed, it would mean that the navy would have to buy all its rope in the open market, for the entire supply of navy rope is manufactured here. Also this yard, the first to manufacture navy chain, at present turns out most of the chain used in the service, the Puget Sound navy yard in Washington State being the only other yard that produces chain."

"The headquarters of the first naval district are here. If the yard were closed, headquarters would have to be transferred either to the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard or Newport, R. I., station, the only other naval organizations in this district. The famous frigate Constitution would have to be transferred elsewhere, and for it to leave Massachusetts waters would be tragic in the opinion of the community."

"Although some navy yards will have to go, I do not believe this yard ever will be closed, as it has always been one of the most important yards in the country for reasons I have enumerated, as well as on account of its location, traditions, etc. However, it is purely problematical as to what will happen. We all are tremendously interested."

BANK RESTRAINED FROM DOING BUSINESS  
AUGUSTA, Me., March 29.—A temporary order restraining the Belfast Savings Bank from doing business was issued today by Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish of the Supreme Court. The action was taken on application of the

the Preston Guild, a merchants exposition held at Preston, England, every 20 years since the year 1200 or so, will be held this summer, a fact which is drawing a large number of people to England. The Passion Play which is held every 10 years at Oberammergau was not held in 1920 but will be held this year, which is another attraction for American tourists.

The passenger service from Boston this summer will include the Cunard Line steamships Carmania, Assyria and Algeria; to Queenstown, Liverpool, etc.; the White Star Line steamships Annapolis, Pittsburgh and Haverton, also to Queenstown, Liverpool, and the Arabic and the Celtic in the Mediterranean service. The United States Line steamships New Hen State and Granite State, and the usual service of the Leyland Line and Furness Line to Liverpool, with the possibility of service to Ireland is planned by the new Irish-American Line.

WEST END SALE  
Concetta Fishera has sold to Giuseppe Strazzouli the brick house and 856 feet of land at 10 Norman Street, West End. The total assessment is \$7000, of which \$3200 is on the land.

SUFFOLK COUNTY TRANSFERS  
The following list comprises the latest recorded property transfers taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange:  
BOSTON (City Proper)  
Oscar M. Menzies to William N. Ambler; Washington Avenue; q.  
George P. McDonald to John J. Martin; Washington Street; q.  
Virginia Stockwell to Michael R. Mollneux; Springfield Street; q.  
Michael R. Mollneux to Abraham Shore; Springfield Street; q.  
James T. Fitzgerald to Joseph M. Isenberg et al.; Huntington Avenue; q.  
Charles W. Bennett to Annie J. Varney; Beacon Street; q.  
Lucius T. Hill et al., trs., to Annie J. Varney; Beacon Street; q.  
Isaac H. Hill, trs., to Annie J. Varney; Beacon Street; q.  
Solomon Rodman to Rose E. Lipson; Meander Street; q.  
Edgar P. Yeaton to Lillian V. Greenblatt; Worcester Square; q.  
Lillian V. Greenblatt to Edgar F. Yeaton et ux.; Worcester Square; q.  
Peter Besse to Maude A. Besse; Huntington Avenue; q.  
Peter Besse to Albert Besse; Carver Street and Newbern Place-Burbank Street; q.

SOUTH BOSTON  
George Brewer to Annie Pluto; Columbia Road; q.

ROXBURY  
Mary A. Stevens to Mary A. Stevens; Dunreath and Aspen streets; q.  
Pauline K. Goldberg to Harry Frieze; Humboldt Avenue-Humboldt Avenue; w.  
Humboldt Avenue-Humboldt Avenue; w.  
Bustle Street; q.  
Mary E. Kelly to Annie F. Dolan; Hutchins Street; q.

DORCHESTER  
Samuel Finkelstein to Max Meltzer; Crowell Street; q.  
Max Meltzer et al. to Reva Rosenbaum; Crowell Street; q.  
John A. Sullivan to Mary Sullivan; Melville Avenue; q.  
William H. H. Bryant to E. Beatrice Sprague; Baker Park; q.  
Anna M. D. Bryant to E. Beatrice Sprague; Baker Park; q.  
Rose Kravitz to Max Gordon; Morton and Estelle streets; q.  
Max Gordon to Abraham Levitch; Morton Street; q.  
William S. Grosby to Fred W. Doyle; Adams and Park streets; q.

WEST ROXBURY  
J. W. Wilbur Company, Inc., to George F. Malpot et al.; Cornish Street; w.  
John A. Harvey to Julia E. Matheson; Weld Street; q.

CHARLESTOWN  
Francis P. Donney to Phoebe H. Crawford; High Street; q.  
Phoebe H. Crawford to Francis P. Donney et ux.; High Street; rel.

WILMINGTON, Mass.  
Winnimmet Shipyard, Inc., to Richard T. Green Company; Williams, Pearl, Winnimmet, Wharf and Division streets; d.

BUILDING NOTICES  
The office of the Boston Building Commission today posted the following list of permits to construct, alter or repair buildings. Location, owner, nature of work and architect are named in the order here given:  
Clarendon Street, 131; ward 7; W. S. Tripp; mercantile building; George N. Meserve.  
Knollwood Street, 18; ward 10; Francis L. Colpoys; garage; A. D. Boyle.  
Milk Street, 67; ward 5; The First National Bank of Boston; bank and office; York & Sawyer.  
Theodore Street, 24; ward 21; Harry Gretsky; dwelling.  
Tower Street, 7-9; ward 22; Harry Hatch; dwelling; James G. Hutchinson.  
Cambridge Street, 145; ward 24; Cora Melone; store; M. J. Mastrangelo.  
Alban Street, 76; ward 20; Alice E. Linnell; garage.  
Pleasant Street, 31; ward 24; W. W. Petrie; garage.  
Ardale Street, 66; ward 23; George E. Cheney; garage.  
Canal Street, 112-113; ward 5; Charlotte Baker estate; alter manufacturing building.  
Chickatawbut Street, 33; ward 20; Margaret Foley; alter; A. D. Boyle.  
North Street, 108-114; ward 1; Albert Rosenthal estate; alter mercantile.  
Cambridge Street, 64-66; ward 5; Henry S. Eaton trustee; fire repair.  
Washington Street, 35-40; ward 9; E. S. Welsh trustee; fire repair.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30  
Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.  
Newfoundland (except parcel post) and St. Pierre and Miquelon, 5:30 p. m.  
Azores Islands, Senegal and Gambia; also specially addressed for Canary Islands and other parts of West Africa, 9 p. m.  
Registered mail, parcel post, 9 p. m.  
Mexico, 9 a. m., 9 p. m.  
Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.  
SS. West Hamphar.

Germany, 9 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m.  
Austria, 9 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m.  
Slovakia, Hungary and Switzerland, 3 p. m.  
SS. Mount Clinton.  
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar and Guiana, 9 p. m., registered, 7:45 p. m.  
SS. Matoppe, also specially addressed for Mexico, 9 p. m., registered, 7:45 p. m.  
Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.  
Parcel post for the Mexican states of Campeche, Chiapas, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Vera Cruz and Yucatan, 3 p. m.  
SS. Morro Castle.

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SS. Morro Castle.

Receipts of fresh groundfish continue heavy and prices remain low. Arrivals today brought more than 800,000 pounds, as follows: Str. Ocean 78,000, Str. Fabia 164,700, Str. Wave, 79,799, schooners, Natalie Hammond 44,000, Elsie Silva 100,000, Dorcas 10,500, Rita A. Victor 18,000, Desire 12,000, Josepina 12,000, Costa 49,000, Elmer E. Gray 80,000, Progress 98,000 and Bay State 95,000. The Natalie Hammond also had 12,000 halibut. Two trips of flounders also arrived, the James Burke with 13,500 pounds and the Emilia D. 13,000. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock 2 1/2 @ 3c a pound, large cod 3 @ 3 1/2 c, market cod 2 1/2 @ 3c, pollock 3 @ 3 1/2 c, hake 5 @ 5 1/2 c, cusk 2 @ 2 1/2 c.

Gloucester arrivals today were: gill netters 45,000 pounds fresh groundfish and schooner Louisa B. Marshall 90,000 pounds fresh groundfish. Dispatches from New York report arrival there today of the steamer Whitecap with 80,000 pounds fresh groundfish.

Cargo, including 5749 bales of wool and 218 casks of pickled sheepskins, will be discharged at Cunard wharf, East Boston, tomorrow, when the British steamer Port Chalmers arrives from New Zealand and Australian ports, by way of New York City. At the latter port the vessel discharged 20,000 frozen lambs. The vessel also has a quantity of frozen meat for London, to which port she will proceed from Boston, after taking on quantities of merchandise here. The steamer Skipsea, chartered for the Boston-London service of the Cunard Line, has been diverted to Portland and will not call here. It was originally intended to have the vessel pick up freight at this port and then proceed to Portland.

Another Boston-bound freighter from the Far East has been reported here, the British steamer Polerich, having taken fire at Calcutta while loading for Boston, according to cable advices received here today. The fire has been reported extinguished without stating the amount of damage.

Orders to withdraw the Shipping Board steamer Duval from active service, have been rescinded and the vessel is to remain in operation under management of Rogers & Webb. The Duval recently arrived from Hamburg, leaving, after having been jammed in the ice in the River Elbe. The vessel is now held here, awaiting authorization for repairs. The Worcester, operated by Rogers & Webb, has been turned back to the Board and will tie up at this port.

While inward bound from the fishing grounds, the schooner Arda, of Glorioso, was wrecked ashore at Todd's Rocks off Hull early today. About noon the tug Wm. C. William pulled the Arda ashore and towed it to the fish pier where the cargo of 20,000 pounds of fish will be discharged. The vessel will haul out for examination.

Although fresh mackerel are not usually brought direct to Boston by fishing vessels until late April or early May, the steam trawler Ocean, which arrived at the South Channel Fish Pier today from the South Channel fishing grounds, brought in 150 pounds of small sized fish of that variety. It is said to be the first time since records were kept of the fishing industry that mackerel arrived here direct from the sea, during the month of March. The fish sold to wholesale dealers at the pier at 75 cents a pound.

After a period of inactivity, following the war, the Winnimmet Marine Railway & Shipyard resumed business yesterday, when the steamship Ransom B. Fuller was hauled out there. The shipyard is now owned by Richard T. Green Company of Boston.

The United States cruiser Galveston arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday after a nine months' absence. The Galveston will be overhauled and several changes will be made in the crew and officers. The cruiser brought a small size menagerie from Nicaragua. Because of the strict regulations that no shore leaves be given, natives of Nicaragua brought their ways to the warship where a miniature zoo was collected.

Because of the numerous icebergs reported to be floating in transatlantic steamship lanes, the Coast Guard cutter Tampa has departed for the Grand Banks, where it will relieve the Coast Guard cutter Seneca for about three months. The Tampa will continue to patrol until the Modoc returns from southern waters. After that the cutters will alternate on duty. E. B. F. Harvey of the University of Maine, who accompanied the cutter for the purpose of gathering data and to take pictures of the icebergs for the Government.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived  
SS. Prince George (Br.); MacKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.  
SS. Eastern Leader, Pedersen, New York.  
SS. Mayari (Br.), from Banes, March 23.  
Tug Col. John F. Gaynor, Coleman; New York, towing barges F. B. Whitney and Three Sons.  
Tug Neponset, Chase, Wings Neck, towing barge Rita Howard, New York.  
Tug Perth Amboy, Tapley, Wings Neck.  
Sailed  
SS. City of Cambridge (Br.), New York; tug, Baltimore, Norfolk, towing barge Chenango (from Portland) and Huron to call at Sandy Hook for barge Winneconne; Neponset, Wings Neck, towing barge Liberty.  
Tug Mercury; New York, towing barges Riverdale and Edgewater.  
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Freeman, from Norfolk.  
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## SHIPPING NEWS

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Mahopac, from Hamburg.  
Montezuma, from Havana.  
Bird City, from Brazilian ports.

Travitch, from Australia.  
Cold Harbor, from Pacific ports.  
Eastern Leader, from New York.  
Agwimex, from Port Lobos.  
Casper, from Buenos Aires, etc.  
Steel Age, from Pacific ports.  
Edward Pierce, from Searsville Point.  
Everett, from Lambert's Point.  
Mayari (Br.), from Banes, March 23.  
Munich, from Porto Rico.  
Munabro, from Baltimore.  
Penobscot, from Norfolk.  
Winding Gulf, from Norfolk.  
City of Westminster, from Calcutta.  
Selma City, from Pacific ports.  
H. F. Dimock, from New York.  
Prince George (Br.), from Yarmouth, N. S.

Thursday  
Port Chalmers (Br.), from Australia.  
Eurylochus, from Far East ports.  
Wytheville, from Far East ports.  
Burga, from Far East ports.  
Regina d'Italia, from Italian ports.  
Kentuckian, from Pacific ports.  
Belay, from Norfolk.  
Brandon, from Lambert's Point.  
Connetta, from Baltimore and Norfolk.  
Seaconnet, from Norfolk.  
Wyncoet (Br.), from Glasgow.

Friday  
Royal Prince, from African ports.  
Saturday  
Clan, Buckman, from African ports.  
Prometheus, from Far East ports.  
Keenum, from the Far East.  
William A. McKenney, from Pacific ports.

Sunday  
Eastern Moon, from Australia.  
Crofton Hall, from Buenos Aires, etc.  
Monday  
Nitonian, from Manchester and Liverpool.  
Tuesday  
Boswell, from South American ports.

PORT OF NEW YORK  
Arrived  
SS. Olympic, Southampton; Sorland, Cardiff; Emilia, Trieste; Orizaba, Havana; Allianza, Norfolk; Delaware, from Boston; sch. Harriet C. Whitehead, Nanpuckton, from New York; tug Triton, with three barges.

Sailed  
SS. Doehra (from Boston), Los Angeles, etc., via Portland; Kentuckian (from Pacific ports), Boston; West Keene (from Boston), Panama, etc., via Philadelphia; sch. Edward B. Baird Jr., Norfolk; Charlotte A. Maxwell, Port Royal, S. C.; Eastern Leader, from Boston.

MARINE RADIOGRAMS  
Transport Cambal, Antwerp for New York, docked today.

SS. Copenhagen for New York, docks Friday forenoon.  
SS. Mauretania, Southampton for New York, is expected to dock Friday.  
SS. Bremen, from Bremen, Genoa and Naples will arrive Friday.  
SS. Adriatic, Naples, etc., for New York, docks today.

SS. Wuerntemberg, Hamburg for New York, docks Thursday.  
SS. George G. Henry, Boston for Tampa, via New York, docks today.  
SS. Millinocket, Porto Rico for Boston, 13 miles south Nantucket, 15. 28th.

SS. Suffolk, Norfolk for Boston, 13 miles SW. Winter Quarter, 15. 28th.  
SS. Casper, Buenos Ayres, etc., for Boston, 13 miles ESE Nantucket, 15. 28th.  
SS. Conejas, Hango, etc., via Rotterdam for Boston, etc., in lat. 40.45, long. 49.18, midnight 27th.

SS. Kerhannan, Philadelphia and Boston for Irish ports, 1077 miles east of Boston, 15 miles south of Cape Cod, 15. 28th.  
SS. Melrose, Boston for Norfolk, 56 miles NE Cape Henry 28th.  
SS. Norfolk, Baltimore for Portland, 3 miles NE Winter Quarter, 15. 28th.

SS. Schodack, Boston and New York for Havre and Dunkirk 1491 miles east of Ambrose, 15. 28th.  
SS. Walter D. Noyes, Boston for New York, 2 miles NW Winter Quarter, 15. 28th.  
SS. Lewis K. Thurlow, Norfolk for Portland, 25 miles south of Portland 28th.

COASTWISE SHIPPING  
Philadelphia, March 28—Arrived, tug Prudence, with two barges. Sailed, SS. Maryland, Boston via Philadelphia, for Antwerp, Baltimore.  
Portland, Me., March 28—Arrived, SS. Canadian Ranger, Liverpool via Halifax; Selwyn Eddy, Norfolk. Sailed 28th, SS. Stephen R. Jones, Norfolk.

Savannah, March 28—Arrived, SS. City of Vines, New York.  
Vineyard Haven, March 28—Arrived, tug Charles P. Greenough, Boston for Norfolk, towing barges Maryland, Delaware and Florida; Germantown, with three barges, Boston for Philadelphia.  
Stamford, Conn., March 28—In port, sch. Wm. Blaise, from Jacksonville.  
Newport, March 28—Arrived, tug Narragansett, towing barge Randolph, Fall River for South Amboy.  
Stamford, Conn., March 27—Arrived, sch. Nancy Hanks, Norfolk.

Baltimore, March 28—Arrived, SS. Hampden, Portland. Sailed 28th, SS. Ontario, Boston; Mackinaw (from Boston), London and Antwerp.  
Charleston, S. C., March 28—Arrived, SS. Lake Elmore, Boston (and proceeded to Jacksonville). Sailed 28th, sch. A. Erneste, New York; Dorothy L. Brinkman, Providence.  
Mobile, March 27—Arrived, sch. Wm. E. Burnham, San Juan.

Norfolk, March 28—Arrived, SS. Ripogonus, supposed Harport.  
SHOE BUYERS  
Baltimore, Md.—O. B. Oberdorfer of M. Samuels Company; Touraine, O. S. Anker of The Pilot Shoe Company; Essex, H. Brahams of The Baltimore Shoe House; Essex, I. A. Spear of The Lombard Mail Order Co.; Essex, J. R. Wyatt, of American Wholesalers Corporation; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—H. J. Erwood and J. McCormick of Montgomery Ward Company; 77 Summer Street, C. B. Sutor and J. Goldsmith of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza, S. Katz and F. E. Wilson of The Fair; Avery, G. D. Chandler of Smith Wallace Company; Touraine.

New York City—A. J. Dunn of The National Cloak & Suit Company; Touraine. N. Y. Bowman of The Charles Williams Store; 712 J. Lincoln Street, S. A. Austin of A. J. Bates & Co.; Essex, E. Tamko of Temko Shoe Company; Essex. M. M. of M. & M. Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Savannah, Ga.—S. A. Freedman, United States.

Porto Rico—L. Alvarez; United States. Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Berger of S. Berger & Co.; United States.

LARGER GAGE PRESERVE URGED  
DOVER-POXCROFT, Me.—There will be a hearing held here in the near future to consider the question of enlarging the State Game Preserve. The proposed enlargement will include a number of mountain peaks and several ponds and streams, embracing nearly four townships. The hope is expressed by the petitioners for the extension that State Game Commissioner Parsons will not only extend the game preserve, but that he will ask the next Legislature to make the close time on hunting and trapping of wild birds and wild animals perpetual in the territory so set apart.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW HAVEN BONDS  
DISCOUNT FUTURE  
UNTOWARD EVENTSSecurities Selling at Foreclosure  
Values—Activity in Stock  
and Foreign Loan

Recent activity in the stock and certain bonds of the New Haven Railroad has been based largely on the assumption that the European Loan 4s would be extended successfully. Securities of the road have been selling at virtually foreclosure prices, but the recent activity in them would seem to indicate that the public is awakening to the possibilities of these obligations. The bonds seem to be discounting the most untoward eventualities.

Underlying mortgage bonds, aggregating \$5,623,000 par value and comprising at least 24 small issues, such as the Harlem River & Port Chester first 4s, 1954, Housatonic Railroad consolidated 5s, 1937, Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad first 4s, 1955, Providence Terminal Co. 1st 4s, 1955, sell at not much over 71 cents on the dollar on the average. Most of these issues are extremely inactive. Market prices where ascertainable indicate a market value of about \$40,849,000 for all of these bonds.

## Debentures Down

There are \$157,642,362 of debenture issues, most of them now secured under the first and refunding mortgage which has been put upon the main line. The average market appraisal upon these is less than 60 cents on the dollar, giving an indicated market value of about \$95,400,000.

Most active among these issues are the convertible debenture 6s, 1948 and the European Loan 4s, which mature April 1. There is an issue of convertible debenture 3½s, 1956, and five issues of non-convertible debenture 3½s and 4s of various maturities, which are frequently traded in and none of which are quoted above 50.

The Consolidated Railway debentures, of which there are five issues and which are an obligation of the New Haven, are similarly inactive, prices in nearly all cases being under 50.

The balance of New Haven's funded debt comprises \$76,928,500 collateral trust notes and \$9,614,600 equipment obligations. Virtually all the collateral notes are held by the government for loans made to the road and secured by first and refunding mortgage bonds.

## Plant Selling Cheap

The New Haven direct debt therefore aggregates \$401,128,362 and the market appraisal put upon it is only \$220,800,000. The equity, represented by \$157,117,900 stock, sells for \$30,638,000, as shown below:

Funded debt	Amount	price	Mkt. value
Underlying mkt. bonds	\$56,230,000	71%	\$39,819,000
Debentures	\$157,642,362	59%	\$93,468,000
Collateral notes held chiefly by gov. and secured by 1st and ref. mts. bonds	76,928,500	par	76,928,500
Equipment trust obligations	9,614,600	par	9,614,600
Total	\$301,128,362		\$220,800,100
Stock	157,117,900	19%	30,638,000
Total funded debt and stock	\$458,246,262		\$251,438,100

The New Haven plant is selling in the market for not much over 250,000,000, or less than the investment in the road and equipment alone. There would be \$205,000,000 of investments in affiliated and other companies thrown in. These are in effect given no value whatever in the market appraisal of the New Haven property and yet at a very conservative estimate they are worth 50 per cent of the value at which they are carried on the books.

## Guaranteed Bonds

The New Haven guarantees certain other obligations which are not included under its \$301,128,362 of direct and assumed debt, and chief of which are the following:

Cen. New England	Am't	Mk pr	Mkt val
1st 4s, 1950	\$14,512,000	58	\$8,416,960
N. Y. Westchester & B. Co. 1st 4s, 1946	13,200,000	44	5,848,000
Total	\$27,712,000		14,264,960

It also guarantees jointly with the Pennsylvania Railroad principal and interest of New York Connecting Railroad \$24,000,000 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds, due Aug. 1, 1953. There are some other minor guaranties.

The following bonds of leased and controlled companies are not obligations of the New Haven and are not guaranteed, although rentals to leased roads in effect guarantee the interest on the bonds of those companies:

	Amount
Boston & Prov. deb. 4s, 1938	\$1,210,000
Prov. & Worcester 1st 4s, 1938	1,500,000
Norwich & Worcester deb. 4s, 27	1,500,000
Old Colony deb. 4s, 1938	4,000,000
Old Colony deb. 4s, 1934	3,000,000
Old Colony deb. 4s, 1935	5,500,000
Old Colony deb. 3½s, 1935	1,000,000
Total	14,480,000

With the prospects apparently good for successful extension of 90 per cent of the European loan of \$27,582,000, maturing April 1—10 per cent to be paid off in cash—the bonds and stock have been advancing recently. The European Loan 4s and the new 7s, which are the 3s extended at 7 per cent and traded in "when as and if," have rallied quite sharply within the last few days; as have also the convertible 6s. Even the guaranteed New York, Westchester & Boston bonds have advanced and are selling at the best price in more than a year.

Current prices on some of the more important bonds in comparison with high and low prices of 1921 are shown below:

	Current 1922	1921		
	price	Low	High	Low
Euro Loan 4s 1922...	53%	48%	72	47
Non-conv deb 4s 1947...	46	46	47	37
Non-conv deb 3½s 1947...	46	44	30%	35
Non-conv deb 3½s 1954...	46%	39%	49	34%
Non-conv deb 4s 1938...	50	40%	50	32%
Non-conv deb 4s 1935...	49%	41%	49%	36
Cove. deb 4½s 1936...	41%	39%	48	35
Conv deb 4s 1947...	67%	51	72%	51%
Gold deb 4s 1947...	48	31	31%	30
N. Y. Westchester & B. Co. 1st 4s 1946	44	33	43	33

BELGIAN GETS BIG  
RAILWAY CONTRACT

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—A highly important and much disputed order by the chief European works, amounting to 20,000 tons of railway lines for the Dutch railways has just been awarded to the Belgian works of "La Providence."

The prices computed by these works are even more attractive than the German prices and there is a great advance as regards the terms submitted by the Lorraine and Luxembourg works. This fact is significant, for, in consideration of the tonnage and the particular interest offered by the client, it may be said that all the tenders had reduced their pretensions to a strict minimum.

The "Providence" works have also submitted the best tender for 9000 tons of rails for which the Brazilian company "Olas Secas" had opened a tender on Feb. 4.

Furthermore at the time of the recent tenders in South America, the Belgian works of "Sambre et Moselle" and "La Providence" had also carried off for some considerable quantities of railway stocks.

YEAR OF NORFOLK  
& WESTERN ROADAnnual Report of the Company  
Shows a Considerable Revenue Decrease

An operating income of \$11,577,096 is shown by the 1921 pamphlet report of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company just issued. Total operating revenues were \$50,718,802 and net revenues from railway operation were \$15,371,945. The surplus after dividends on the adjustment preferred stock amounted to \$9,123,489, compared with \$11,577,096 in 1920.

No comparison of the items of operating income and expenditures are given in the income statement because operations during 1920 for ten months were under federal control, for six months under the Government's guaranty, and for four months without government relationship.

The comparisons as given in the income statement follow:

	1921	1920
Net railway op. inc.	\$14,475,838	\$17,056,344
Non-railway income	1,107,558	851,305
Gross income	15,583,396	17,937,739
Total deductions	5,544,161	5,439,951
Net income	10,043,181	12,496,788
Divs. adjust. paid	919,692	819,692
Surplus	9,123,489	11,577,096

The profit and loss statement follows:

	1921	1920
Balance Jan. 1	\$34,988,689	\$34,988,689
Credit bal. from inc.	1,128,489	11,577,096
Adj. of ledg. val. exp.		2,390,875
Repayment by Poca-honies Coal & Coke	120,000	
Prof. on rd. & eq. sold	45,299	2,490
Donatn. for cons. sid.	382,038	60,162
Miscel. credits	77,885	458,375
Total credits	\$44,738,500	\$46,417,965
Charges		
Dly. app. exp. on stks.	8,506,190	8,502,989
Surp. approp. adjust. ledger val. equip.		2,617,248
Surp. approp. for int. vest. rd. & equip.	449,095	
Loss on ret. rd. & eq.	131,297	54,068
Miscel. debits	126,737	252,972
Total charges	\$9,213,150	\$11,425,273
Balance Dec. 31	\$35,524,870	\$34,988,689

The operating results compare as follows:

	1921	1920
Total op. revenue	\$50,718,802	\$58,489,356
Total op. expenses	\$40,000,171	\$46,912,267
Net revenue	\$10,718,631	\$11,577,096

Showing of Balance Sheet  
The condensed general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows cash amounting to \$5,591,626, an increase of \$3,370,144; special deposits \$600,000; loans and bills receivable \$678,633, increase \$157,863; traffic and car service balance \$2,463,764, decrease \$981,004; net balances receivable from agents and conductors \$648,003, decrease \$601,730; miscellaneous accounts receivable \$14,809,631, decrease \$109,960; materials and supplies \$12,702,711, decrease \$1,584,764; traffic and car service payable \$107,359, decrease \$272,925; audited accounts and wage payable \$2,859,350, decrease \$3,525,179; miscellaneous accounts payable \$421,870, decrease \$61,395; profit and loss balance \$35,524,370 increase \$534,681 and total assets and liabilities of \$395,649,782.

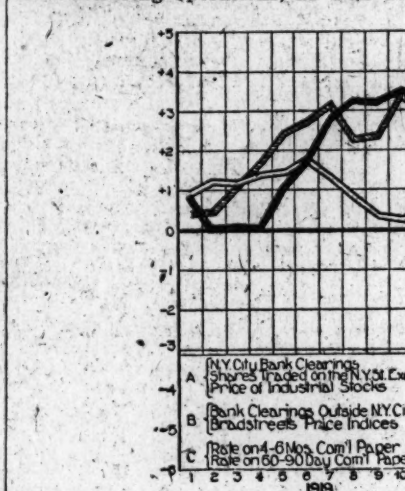
Business Depression Felt  
The report says:

"Although railroad rates in the year 1921 were higher than in 1920, gross railway operating revenues showed a decrease from 1920 of \$7,770,553 or 8.78 per cent. The business depression, which began in the closing months of 1920, continued throughout the year 1921, the tonnage of revenue freight showing a decrease of 27.04 per cent. The number of revenue passengers carried also showed a decrease of 11.68 per cent, and the average haul a decrease of 4.45 per cent. To meet the serious curtailment in revenue it became necessary to put into effect drastic economies, including a reduction in wages made with the approval of the United States Railroad Labor Board, and a cutting down of employees from 30,993 at the beginning of the year to 22,732 at the close of the year. As a result of these economies and a material reduction in the price of fuel coal, operating expenses were reduced from \$34,943,836 in 1920 to \$24,346,857 in 1921, or 34.25 per cent. The bulk of this reduction was in maintenance of equipment, which was reduced \$9,862,514, or 33.20 per cent, and in conducting transportation, which was reduced \$9,675,663, or 34.49 per cent. The resulting net revenue from railway operations, \$16,371,945, was a gain of \$12,826,425 over the corresponding figures for 1920."

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.  
TORONTO, March 29.—The Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, a deficit after dividends of \$220,446 contrasted with a surplus of \$342,575 in the previous year.

HARVARD RENDERS  
UNIQUE SERVICE  
IN ECONOMICSResearch Committee's Industrial  
Forecasting Becoming More  
and More Popular

A noticeable development in recent years is the increasing number of publications devoted to industrial forecasting. The nature of most business operations is such that the business man desires reliable information of this kind; this because manufacturing operations, as well as



Harvard Review's Chart of Business Conditions

marketing, require commitments for the future in the way of inventory of either raw material or finished goods. Obviously, the limits of accuracy of such estimates in differing industries is of relatively differing importance in proportion to the length of time that such estimate is applicable. One phase of business which is of great importance in determining profits is the ability to buy intelligently in accordance with the market trend. Another is the ability to finance in accordance with the current financial trend.

Business men try to determine such trends in the same way that historians do, namely by gathering and analyzing statistics of past operations. This tendency has greatly increased the scope of statistical departments in recent years. It has also given rise to numerous "forecasting services," among which is that issued by the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research. That bureau began an exhaustive study of business statistics some years ago for the primary purpose of developing a reliable index of general business conditions. This work was continued for two years before the publication of its forecasting service was conceived. The index was constructed for the pre-war period, 1903-14, a test period of 11 years. After this preliminary statistical study the committee felt justified in 1919 in issuing its service, although it was a difficult time in which to inaugurate it because of the great disturbance of business conditions with the World War.

Unbiased View Attained  
Many subscribers to the service, however, found that they were able to minimize the effects of the recent industrial depression by studying the service letters. The Harvard committee has based this work as far as possible



[illegible]

In November, the figure exceeds the average monthly production of 1914 by 3.2 per cent and is only 9 per cent less than the monthly average for 1919, the peak year. Exports in January were only 1.3 per cent of output, compared with 3.6 per cent in 1914 and 6.9 per cent in 1919.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SMALL SURPLUS  
FOR THE NATIONAL  
LEATHER COMPANY

Firm Has \$197,161 Left, After Preferred Dividends in Last Quarter of 1921

That the tanning business is on the eve of a marked improvement, is the opinion expressed by George H. Swift, president of the National Leather Company, in his statement accompanying the annual report of the company.

The report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows earnings added to surplus for the final three months of the year of \$197,161, after providing for preferred dividends.

The showing for the nine months up to Oct. 1, 1921, has already been made public. In that period the company lost \$18,473,272, and subsequently put into effect a capital readjustment plan, whereby the 3,000,000 shares of \$10 par were scaled down to 750,000 shares of \$10 par and the \$13,000,000 new 8 per cent preferred stock issued at par.

Finances Improve  
In 1920, as the result of losses and dividends paid during the year, the balance sheet surplus of \$4,203,283 was charged to a deficit of \$2,764,936, indicating a net reduction in surplus of \$6,968,219.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1921, compares with 1920 as follows:

ASSETS	1921	1920
Cash	\$1,193,506	\$1,149,285
Notes and accounts rec.	4,276,552	4,571,488
Inventory	15,766,771	25,971,853
Stocks of affil. cos.	13,345,793	13,294,897
Deferred charges	406,116	508,589
Total	\$34,993,879	\$45,594,093

LIABILITIES	1921	1920
Notes & accts payable	2,480,122	7,527,774
Five-year 5% notes	10,000,000	10,000,000
Res for contingencies	554,805	831,256
Preferred stock	15,000,000	15,000,000
Common stock	7,500,000	37,235,063
Surplus	1,458,952	
Total	\$34,993,879	\$45,594,093

After deducting deficit of \$2,764,936, President George H. Swift says in part:

There is some general improvement as compared with the last statement submitted as of Oct. 1, 1921, inasmuch as we have reduced our inventory from something over \$10,000,000, and reduced our notes and accounts payable something over \$1,000,000, and have increased our surplus from earnings nearly \$200,000. This profit, though small, is possibly as much as could be expected during the three months in question, under the conditions surrounding this industry.

Our sales in the early part of the fall of 1921 expanded to an extent which encouraged us to believe that they would probably continue to expand until our sales volume would be reasonably satisfactory. This expansion has continued somewhat, but, as we have not yet received the momentum we had hoped. Thus, while we have been able to reduce our inventory somewhat, as also our payables, we have not made as rapid strides in either of these directions as we had hoped.

Our distributive sales of merchandise owned by the company, and all sales of its 100 per cent owned subsidiaries, together with that portion of the sales of the partially owned subsidiaries, which bears the same relationship as our stockholding ownership in these companies, amounted for the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, to slightly over \$25,500,000. This amount, in dollars, represents about one-third the total for the previous year, 1920, but in merchandise units, that is, in skins, feet and pounds of leather, it is not as a whole a marked reduction from 1920.

## Improvement Near

It is apparent that, at the present time, the biggest problem facing us, as well as others in the tanning business, is the lack of satisfactory demand from the users of our product. It is exceptional to find a buyer who will anticipate his requirements more than a short time ahead. Stocks of finished leather, especially sole leather and belting, are fairly heavy, and, as these stocks of leather, through government figures, are matters of public knowledge, the users of leather are apparently not afraid of their supplies in the near future.

However, it is quite probable that these same users of our products are not taking fully into consideration the following facts: the supplies of raw products (hides and skins) are very light; tanneries in general have not been operating at more than 50 per cent of capacity, therefore the production of leather must be light for some time to come; further than this, the current production of raw stock (hide and skins) is very light, with indications that the production of raw stock will continue to be light for some time to come.

The situation, so far as our industry is concerned, looks to us to be at that stage where a very slight increase in demand, either domestic or foreign, would, from the tanners' standpoint, change the entire complexion of the tanning business. A small increase in both domestic and export business would, in our opinion, make a marked change in the tanners' situation. When this change does occur it is likely to be sudden. We have continued to operate our tanneries on a very conservative basis, that is, considerably less than 50 per cent of what we were doing at the height of our business. It is our policy gradually to reduce our inventory, basing our manufacturing operations, to a very large extent, on our ability to achieve this reduction.

## NEW FOREMAN MILLS STOCK

NORWICH, Conn., March 29.—The Foreman Mills Company has filed with the secretary of state an annual certificate indicating an increase in capital stock from \$300,000 to \$400,000. The new stock is preferred and is to have priority over the existing preferred stock. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum is to be paid on it.

SPECIAL MEETING  
OF UNION TWIST  
DRILL COMPANY

A special meeting of stockholders of the Union Twist Drill Company is called for April 11 to approve the creation of \$1,500,000 7 per cent 10-year mortgage bond issue, proceeds to be used for the liquidation of the floating debt, which, on Dec. 31, 1921, totaled \$1,700,000.

The statement by directors to stockholders says in part:

"The company has during past year suffered reduction in surplus account of \$2,564,345. This was caused principally by shrinkage in inventories and a very low volume of business, the sales, after deducting returns and allowances, amounting to only \$1,480,527, or approximately 25 per cent of sales of 1920.

In the balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1921, however, inventory has been written down to market and a further reserve deducted which in the opinion of the directors is adequate to provide for any further shrinkage that can be anticipated. With this safeguard against further inventory losses and with operations adjusted to diminished volume of business, it is anticipated that the company during the current year will be able to show a moderate profit.

Notes payable at the close of the year aggregated \$1,700,000. Total quick assets were \$3,161,038, as against total quick liabilities of \$2,133,337. It is, therefore, important that the greater part of the current indebtedness be refunded. For this purpose your directors have arranged for the sale of \$1,500,000 10-year 7 per cent first mortgage bonds. Consent of holders of 75 per cent of preferred stock is necessary.

The directors strongly recommend the proposed financing. Proceeds will be applied exclusively to the retirement of the floating debt.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC	1922	1921
Gross earnings	\$11,303,693	\$14,465,294
Net earnings	674,488	158,904
From Jan. 1:		
Gross earnings	\$22,641,668	\$4,592,749
Net earnings	1,157,965	216,852

## ANN ARBOR

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$558,512	\$300,337
Operating income	66,745	111,645
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$710,443	\$763,288
Operating income	78,969	16,434

## CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS &amp; LOUISVILLE

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,204,058	\$1,090,648
Operating income	242,545	39,760
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$2,350,555	\$2,320,443
Operating income	415,199	125,415

## BOSTON &amp; MAINE

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$5,925,754	\$5,778,757
Operating income	611,305	1,300,550
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$11,698,299	\$11,899,020
Operating income	706,098	1,261,368

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$9,015,687	\$9,748,343
Operating income	1,552,333	\$2,474,453
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$18,237,219	\$20,491,259
Operating income	2,085,581	\$4,068,281

## PHILADELPHIA &amp; READING

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$6,923,558	\$6,593,456
Operating income	1,848,949	\$50,660
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$13,044,326	\$14,467,077
Operating income	2,593,077	116,352

## WHEELING &amp; LAKE ERIE

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,064,541	\$825,638
Operating income	180,430	113,927
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$2,700,451	\$2,648,378
Operating income	59,588	\$88,967

## LAKE ERIE &amp; WESTERN

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,382,207	\$1,451,023
Operating income	113,429	\$271,297
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$2,881,981	\$2,175,860
Operating income	457,834	\$34,231

## PERE MARQUETTE

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$5,117,091	\$4,580,414
Operating income	740,951	\$326,579
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$10,532,121	\$14,430,804
Operating income	656,316	\$228,748

## MINNEAPOLIS &amp; ST. LOUIS

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,288,168	\$1,177,792
Operating income	164,145	\$115,415
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$2,585,494	\$2,665,646
Operating income	322,182	\$165,196

## BUFFALO, ROCHESTER &amp; PITTSBURGH

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,297,711	\$1,112,440
Operating income	252,519	\$28,174
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$2,515,139	\$2,418,157
Operating income	400,454	\$6,320

## PITTSBURGH &amp; LAKE ERIE

February:	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,832,515	\$2,188,514
Operating income	554,248	\$32,203
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$3,281,981	\$3,175,860
Operating income	1,018,429	\$165,196

## FARMERS DO MORE BUYING

According to H. M. Wallis, president of the J. I. Case Farm Works Company, there has been a decided improvement within the last few weeks in buying on the part of farmers in certain sections of the south, and also in some northern districts. Mr. Wallis, however, that at present no real buying movement has set in generally.

## COLORADO POWER'S YEAR

The Colorado Power Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net income of \$121,138, after expenses, taxes and depreciation, equal after preferred stock dividends, to 46 cents a share on \$11,051,200 outstanding common stock, compared with a net income of \$179,789, or 99 cents, in the previous year.

WOOL TRADE IS  
STILL DESULTORY

Market Drifts Aimlessly Pending the Outcome of Efforts for a Satisfactory Tariff

The wool market continues to drift more or less aimlessly pending the determination of the tariff and the settlement of industrial disputes. There still is a considerable consumption of wool among the mills of the country, but two large factors in Lawrence, Mass., are using very little wool. One of them, the Arlington Mills, none at all, and the Pacific very little. The former of the two mills has announced that the scarcity of new orders has forced the mills to close for the time being, while the second mill has been running on very light orders, amounting to about 20 per cent of normal. The wool manufacturers generally are experiencing a period of dull business and to a fairly large extent are putting their goods into stock. Hence it is only natural that business in the Boston wool district should be dull.

## Tariff Continues Big Factor

In addition to the uncertainties inherent in the industrial situation, there is the question of the tariff, the final determination of which is awaited with great interest. The present outlook seems to promise very definitely that the United States Congress will enact a wool tariff which will be on a scoured content basis, although the exact rate per pound for wool is still unsettled. The Senate rate, just announced as agreed upon in committee, is 33 cents a pound, scoured content, which is what the growers have been contending for, as compared with the rate in the Fordy Bill, passed by the House, of 25 cents per pound scoured content, with a maximum ad valorem proviso of 35 per cent, for wool suitable for clothing purposes. The Senate bill provides a duty of 12 cents a pound for carpet wool, with a drawback proviso of 98 per cent of the duty if it is shown that the wool was used for carpet purposes, thus making carpet wool practically free, subject to more or less red tape.

## Features of Proposed Rates

The rates are high and especially so for the lower grades of wool, which is the heaviest clean wool (or shrink the lightest), while for the finer grade wools which shrink the heaviest, the rates are correspondingly less drastic. Thus the rate for the fine piece of goods, usually bought by the well-to-do, would be lower than that for the man obliged to buy the less expensive suit made of the coarser, lighter shrinking wool. Presumably the growers have favored this tariff because they have been slowly but surely leaving the raising of fine wool sheep to raise the heavier bodied coarser wool sheep, which yield more wool in pounds and also is a much better sheep from the mutton point of view. As for the administrative features of the bill, they seem likely to lead to endless trouble. Only once has such a measure been tried with any thoroughness and that was during the World War by the French Government which attempted to make an accurate test of every lot of wool combed for war purposes. The test necessitated a test of a large proportion of the lot involved in a given purchase, say 15 to 20 per cent, and the scouring of such a large proportion of a lot not only was an expensive and cumbersome manner of buying wool but it also was impossible because frequently the scoured portion of a lot could not be used as well as the greasy portion and in actual practice in this country the worsted mills, which make the greater portion of cloth, never buy scoured wool. The manager of the French testing plant has declared emphatically that the system was a very impracticable one and such tests would be made in the United States in order to insure equitable treatment for all importers and the Government, if the scoured content basis is adopted for the next wool tariff.

## Little New Clip Activity

In the west, there is still little or nothing being done in the way of new clip purchases. The growers stand out for a 40-cent basis greasy for fine and fine medium average stapled wools, while the merchants in the east declare that the market does not warrant anything like that price.

The foreign markets are all very buoyant. Prices in Australia are ruling very firm, despite the fact that the best wools have now been offered for the most part. In New Zealand, also, values show a tendency to advance as was the case in Christchurch on Monday, when a fairly large and representative offering was made. England is buying the low-grade wools both here and in the South American markets with considerable freedom. The South American markets, also, are very strong, with England and Germany playing the part of chief operators.

In London, prices, likewise, continue to rule very firm for all descriptions. American buyers have taken a little wool but the bulk of the buying has been for account of the home trade with the Continent also buying more or less freely. The former position of the markets in London and the foreign primary markets, naturally, has been reflected in Bradford, where the recent endeavor to "bear" prices met with a short-lived success.

Despite the dullness in the American markets, there is little tendency to sacrifice values, and sales for the most part are on a firm basis. Mostly the demand is for wools both fine and medium for the woolen mill trade.

LONDON MARKET  
RULES CHEERFUL;  
TRADING SLACK

LONDON, March 29.—A feeling of confidence continued to prevail on the stock exchange today, but trading in securities remained slack. A demand for investment account caused further gains in gilt-edged investment issues.

French loans were steady on advances from Paris.

The oil group was sluggish and checked. Royal Dutch was 36, Shell Transport 41-1/2, and Mexican Eagle 31-1/2. Home rails were brisk in spots, with sentiment optimistic. In the main, dollar descriptions were dull, following New York exchange. Argentine rails were firm but changes were narrow. Moderate support was given to industrial shares. Hudson Bay was 98. Rubbers were inclined to sag on less favorable news as to the crude article. Kaffirs were idle, with alterations mixed because of adjustments.

Consols for money were 56 1/2. Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 10 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money 3 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills at 3 1/2 per cent; three months' bills, 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 per cent.

SECURITIES ARE  
SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston today sold the following securities at public auction:

- 1 Merchants Nat Bank, Boston, 27 1/2% off 1 1/2.
- 1 Commonwealth Trust Co 180, unchanged.
- 200 U S Worsted, com 15, off .05.
- 10 do, 1st pd 10, off 1/2.
- 5 Maine Cent RR, pd 59.
- 10 Converse Rubber Shoe, pd 90, up 1.
- 20 Wickwire Spencer Steel, pd 69 1/2, off 5 1/2.
- 50 United Elec sec, pd 55 1/2, up 1 1/2.
- 10 Amer Mfg, pd 48, off 7 1/2.
- 10 W. W. Mfg, pd 38 1/2, off 6 1/2.
- 10 Melones Gold Mining, 40, up .05.

Sales by R. L. Day & Co. today at auction include the following:

- 1 Ipswich Mills, pd 38 1/2, off 1 1/2.
- 200 U S Worsted, com 15, off .05.
- 10 do, 1st pd 10, off 1/2.
- 5 Great Falls Mfg 97 1/2, off 7 1/2.
- 50 U S Worsted, pd 10, off 10.
- 10 W. W. Mfg, pd 38 1/2, off 6 1/2.
- 4 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 220 1/2, off 3 1/2.
- 4 Bigelow-Hartford Carpet, com 97 1/2, up 3 1/2.
- 10 Towle Mfg Co (ex div) 103 1/2.
- 17 Boston Belting Corp, pd 20, unchanged.
- 1/2 Waltham Bleachery Dye Works 56 1/2.
- 6 Workingmen's Loan Assn 85 1/2.
- 10 Hartford Fire Insurance 22 1/2.
- 2 W L Douglas Shoe, pd 93 1/2, up 4 1/2.
- 10 W. W. Mfg, pd 38 1/2, off 6 1/2.
- 3 do, com 60 1/2.
- 13 Walter Baker & Co, Ltd 120 1/2, up 17 1/2.
- 23 Charleston Gas & Elec 108, off 1.
- 3 Atlantic Coast Co 16 1/2, off 4 1/2.

## DIVIDENDS

Webster & Atlas Bank of Boston, regular semiannual of \$5, payable April 1. American Ice Company, regular quarterly of \$1 a share on common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

American Ice Company declared 1 1/2 per cent on common and regular quarterly of \$1 a share on preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record April 7.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool, regular quarterly of \$1 a share, payable April 25 to stock of record April 15.

General Motors, regular quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, \$1.50 on 6 per cent debenture, \$1.50 on 7 per cent debenture, payable May 1 to stock of record April 7.

American Trust Company of Boston, regular quarterly of \$3 a share and extra of \$1 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 28.

Standard Underground Cable Company, extra of 2 per cent and regular quarterly of 3 per cent, payable April 19 to stock of record April 4.

Central Illinois Public Service Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Pilgrim Mills of Fall River, Mass., has passed the dividend on the common; last quarter of \$1 a share, payable quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, regular rate, on the preferred is payable March 31 to stock of record March 28; last quarter of \$1 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Spicer Manufacturing Corporation regular quarterly of 2 per cent on preferred, payable April 1 to holders of record March 28.

American Glue Company, regular quarterly of \$2 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 22.

## MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

The Magnolia Petroleum Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net earnings of \$10,226,460 after depreciation, depletion and other expenses, but before federal taxes, equivalent to \$8.51 a share on \$120,000,000 stock, compared with \$23.15, or \$19.75 a share on the \$117,351,000 stock in 1920.

	1921	1920
Gross earnings	\$35,139,890	\$72,043,840
Net earnings	\$10,226,460	\$25,157,183
Dividends	\$6,915,323	\$4,694,040
Surplus	\$3,311,137	\$17,463,148

\*Includes federal taxes.

## Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

\$115,000  
School City of Fort Wayne, Indiana  
6% School Improvement Bonds  
Due February 1, 1927

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	\$143,860,000
Total Bonded Debt	2,112,000
Ratio to valuation 1.4%	
Population 86,549	

The School City of Fort Wayne (co-extensive with the City of Fort Wayne) is the second largest city of Indiana.

Price to Yield 4.70%

## Bond Department

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY  
32 Temple Place 17 Court Street 222 Boylston Street  
BOSTON

Members of Federal Reserve System

SMELTING HAS  
TRYING YEAR

Readjustment Proves Serious Process but Worst Is Now Believed to Be Over

The American Smelting & Refining Company in its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows an operating profit of \$1,591,909 compared with the preceding year of \$6,674,779 in the preceding year. The deficit after dividends, metal adjustments, and charges, amounted to \$3,242,236, compared with a profit of \$12,721 in 1920. The consolidated income account and profit and loss statement follows:

	1921	1920
Net earn melt & ref	\$8,652,333	\$11,933,494
Net from mines prod	428,054	2,242,191
Net op prop	9,078,387	14,175,685
Other income	403,085	1,572,021
Gross	9,481,471	15,747,715
Depreciation	8,880,562	9,072,938
Net income	1,591,909	6,674,779

## Readjustments Serious Process

In his remarks President Guggenheim says in part:



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VOSHELL MEETS  
LANG IN SINGLES

Former Indoor Tennis Champion  
Plays Columbia Star in the  
Fourth Round

NEW YORK, March 29 (Special)—Competition in the singles division of the United States national indoor lawn tennis championship tournament of 1922 moved into the round before the semi-finals at the Seventh Regiment Armory today and one of the matches scheduled promised to furnish some real competition as S. H. Voshell, the former title holder, was due to face Jere Lang of Columbia University. F. T. Anderson, the present champion, was drawn against S. R. McAlister. F. T. Hunter, the former Cornell star, was due for a busy day as he had a third and four-round match in singles scheduled and also a match in doubles.

Only one match in the singles was played yesterday and in that one H. L. Bowman, the New York A. C. star, defeated W. D. Cunningham, former Yale captain, in straight sets, 6-4, 6-1. Bowman played a strong game from the baseline and when he came up to the net, he was steadier than his opponent.

Six teams entered the round before the semi-finals of the doubles yesterday, an important omission among them being the combination of William T. Tilden 2d, world's singles and national doubles champion, and his schoolboy partner, A. L. Wiener of Philadelphia. Tilden and Wiener drew a first-round bye and were defeated in the second round by Ingo T. Hartmann and James D. Ewing. The scores were 6-0; 11-9.

In the opening set, Hartmann and Ewing, both tournament players of skill and long experience, had matters entirely their own way. Tilden brought into play all his terrific speed and pace on his "bullet" service and raced about the court with tremendous strides as he sought to take the burden from his little partner's shoulders. His play was brilliant at times, although the dim light was apparently responsible for some of the errors that the national titleholder made, as some of his shots just failed to clear the net.

Frank T. Anderson, present singles champion, and S. Howard Voshell, former titleholder, who are paired in the doubles, went through the first round without playing, owing to the default of C. A. Anderson and Walter J. Toussaint.

G. Carlton Shafer and Dr. George King, another strong team, defeated H. C. Penfield and William Miles by a score of 6-1, 6-1, in the second round, and Bowman and J. H. Steinkamp, who meet Hartmann and Ewing this afternoon, defeated G. S. Groesbeck and Carroll J. Post Jr. by a score of 6-2, 6-3 in the second round.

NATIONAL INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Herbert L. Bowman defeated W. Dickinson Cunningham, 6-4, 6-1.

NATIONAL INDOOR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

G. E. Unterberg and Paul S. McHugh defeated M. E. Mackwood and P. Ober, 6-2, 6-0.

Second Round

G. Carlton Shafer and Dr. George King defeated H. C. Penfield and William Miles, 6-1, 6-1.

Samuel S. McAllister and W. Dickinson Cunningham defeated Clyde H. Marshall and Frederick Danrau, 6-1, 6-4.

G. E. Unterberg and P. S. McHugh defeated Arthur C. Cragin and Morris S. Clark, 7-5, 6-1.

Armand L. Bruneau and Jay L. Anderson defeated Richard Green and James Humphries, 6-0, 6-0.

Ingo T. Hartmann and James D. Ewing defeated William T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Wiener, 6-0, 11-9.

Herbert L. Bowman and J. Harry Steinkamp defeated George Groesbeck and Carroll J. Post Jr., 6-1, 6-3.

AUSTRALIAN GOLFER  
NOW AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29—J. H. Kirkwood, Australian professional golfer, has arrived here to take part in the North and South open championship tournament which starts on Friday. This is the first lap of his second world tour, the first of which took place last year when the professional gave exhibitions of various trick shots throughout America and elsewhere.

It is rumored that Walter C. Hagen, national open champion, 1914 and 1919, will team with Kirkwood on the exhibition tour this summer, after the return of both men from participation in the British championships to be held this spring.

Hagen is also expected to take part in the North and South play, and his recent winning of an important open event in Florida shows him to be on his game, which is the same as saying that he is out for birdies and not mere pars.

ENDACOTT TO HEAD KANSAS FIVE  
LAWRENCE, Kan., March 28 (Special)—P. S. Endacott '23, all-Missouri Valley guard, was elected captain of the 1922-23 University of Kansas basketball team. Endacott finished his second year on the Crimson and Blue quintet this spring and was the unanimous choice of basketball coaches and critics for an All-Valley guard. Coach F. C. Allen has issued a call for spring basketball practice, which will start immediately. The prospects for a good team for Kansas next year look bright.

WILL NOT JOIN COACHING STAFF  
PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (Special)—William M. Hollenback, first assistant to Coach J. W. Helmsman of the University of Pennsylvania football squad, has announced that he will not be a member of the coaching staff this season. He gives press of private business as the reason.

TOTAL OF 227 ANSWER CALLS  
EASTON, Pa., March 29 (Special)—Two hundred and twenty-seven candidates answered the call for outdoor track and field men at Lafayette College here today. This is the largest number that ever has reported for any sport in the history of the university.

ST. PATRICKS WIN  
THE WORLD'S TITLE

Defeat Vancouver Hockey Team  
in Final Game and Capture Cup

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
St. Patricks	3	2	16	9	6
Vancouver	2	3	9	16	4

TORONTO, Ont., March 28 (Special)—St. Patricks of this city, National Hockey League champions, won the worlds professional hockey championship and the Stanley cup here this evening when they defeated the Vancouver team, champions of the Pacific Coast League, by 5 goals to 1 in the fifth and deciding game of the series which started here on March 17. The series was for the best 3 out of 5 games and the games were played alternately under National Hockey League and Pacific Coast rules, the Vancouver winning the first and third games under National Hockey League rules while the locals won the second and fourth under the Pacific Coast rules and the final tonight under their own regulations. The series was a hard fought one, the first two games being decided by a one goal margin, while the next two were shut outs.

Tonight's game was witnessed by a crowd that filled the local arena to capacity and the victory of the locals was somewhat of a surprise to the greater majority of those present. In spite of their 5-to-0 defeat on Saturday night the Pacific Coast champions were the favorites to win the game and series, but the locals played a wonderful game. At the start of each period they started a short offensive which resulted in goals and then for the remainder of the game they played a great defensive game that completely smothered almost all of the westerners' attempts to score. While the losers were on the attack more than were the winners their attempts to score were generally broken up by the strong defense work of Stuart and Cameron, backed by Rosch's good work in the goal and the persistent back checking of the forwards. Noble was moved to center and his presence in center ice helped greatly in this style of play, the visiting attackers being checked before they reached the center defense or being worked into the corners.

Dye scored four goals, two in the first period and two in the last and Dennyman scored the other for the winners. Adams scored for Vancouver after the locals had obtained their five goals. The St. Patricks scored their first two goals in the first three and a half minutes of the game, the first came seven minutes after the middle period started while the last two were scored in the first six minutes of the last period. With the exception of occasional one or two men rushes during the remainder of the play the locals played on the defense but at no time after they secured their third goal were they in danger of losing.

For the winners Dye was perhaps the outstanding star because of his shooting, but the remainder turned in great exhibitions. The visitors were not as good as usual and showed signs of staleness and they preferred to shoot from long range rather than face the strenuous body checking of the locals. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS VANCOUVER

Smyle, Stackhouse, Iw. Skinner, Oatman, Noble, Dennyman, C. McKay, Tobin, Dye, Andrews, rw. .... Iw. Parks, Adams, Cameron, id. .... rd. Duncan, Stuart, rd. .... id. Cook, Roach, g. .... E. Lehman

Score—St. Patricks 5, Vancouver 1.

Goals—Dye 4, Dennyman for St. Patricks; Adams for Vancouver. Referee—Cooper, Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ELECT CAPTAIN OF SECOND CREW  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29—Ward Cheney '23 of Manchester, Conn., was elected captain of the Yale second varsity crew last night. Cheney was captain and stroke of his freshman crew three years ago and stroke of the varsity second crew last year. He now rows at No. 2; Capt. Langhorne Gibson of the varsity crew is rowing at No. 5. These two crews will race the first and second eights of University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on April 15. A. L. Ricker of Fairfield, Conn., was elected captain of the 150-pound varsity crew. He is a senior at Sheffield Scientific School. The first, second and 150-pound varsity crews rowed 10 miles on the Housatonic course yesterday at a paddle stroke.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS H. F. TAYLOR JR.  
HANOVER, N. H., March 28—Horace Frederick Taylor Jr. '23, Buffalo, N. Y., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College swimming team for the 1922 season here today. Taylor has starred in the dashes and on the relay quartet for the past two years.



Contenders for the World's Professional Hockey Championship and Stanley Cup  
Upper—St. Patricks of Toronto, winners of the championship. Lower—Vancouver, winners of the Pacific coast championship and unsuccessful contenders for the world's title and cup

TITLE IS WON  
BY MISS COLLETT

Defeats Mrs. Scammel in Final  
at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29—Miss Glenna Collett of the Metacomet Club, Providence, R. I., won the North and South women's golf championship today, defeating Mrs. M. J. Scammel of Uniontown, Pa., 4 and 2 in the finals.

Miss Collett's ability to get greater distance on her shots was the determining factor in the match. She was hole-high in 2 on many of the par 4 holes and outdrove her opponent from the tee by some 40 to 50 yards. After losing the first with a badly placed 6, Miss Collett took the next five in one under par 4s. She halved the seventh and Mrs. Scammel won the next three in order, cutting the lead to one. Miss Collett then played superior golf.

Miss Collett was in top form yesterday when she disposed of Mrs. C. Uebelacker, Hackensack, N. J., in the semi-finals by 8 and 7. That the youthful Providence golfer was out in 37 is sufficient index to the quality of her game and to the place she is bound to take in this year's national championship. The cards:

Miss Collett, out. .... 5 4 4 5 5 6 5 2 3—37

Mrs. Uebelacker, out. .... 8 5 6 6 4 7 4 4—47

Miss Collett, in. .... 5 6 4

Mrs. Uebelacker, in. .... 6 6 5

The defeat of Miss Edith Cummings of Chicago came as a surprise to followers of the first division play of this tournament, who expected the medalist to break into the finals, but they did not take into consideration the fighting ability of Mrs. Scammel, who overcame adverse odds by very brilliant golf. Two down at the tenth, Mrs. Scammel squared the match at the twelfth and won the fifteenth and seventeenth with threes. The winner made the incoming journey in 40 strokes.

FIRST DIVISION—Semifinal Round

Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, defeated Mrs. C. Uebelacker, Hackensack, 8 and 7.

Mrs. M. J. Scammel, Uniontown, defeated Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago, 2 and 1.

BRAVES LOSE TO SENATORS

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 29—It is expected that Manager Mitchell will give his Boston Braves rather light work today following the showing the team made in the game with Washington at Tampa yesterday when they were defeated 12 to 9, after securing a 7-run lead in the very first inning. The Boston team did not appear to be at its best and showed the effects of hard practice sessions. Zachary started pitching for Washington, but was soon succeeded by Mogridge who did not allow a hit in three innings and then gave way to Francis. Marquard started pitching for Boston and allowed only two hits in four innings; but Oeschger who succeeded him was found for five hits in two and two-thirds innings. Cooney and Murphy pitched the last part of the game for Boston. Goslin, right fielder for the Senators made five hits in as many times at bat.

CORNELL ELECTS CAPTAINS

ITHACA, N. Y., March 28 (Special)—The election of James H. Luther '23 of Olean, N. Y., as captain of Cornell University basketball team for next season was announced today, also the election of W. D. Wright '23 of Webster, N. Y., as captain of the wrestling team, and C. L. Davidson '23 of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as captain of the hockey team.

Big Intercollegiate Fencing  
Tournament in New York City

NEW YORK, March 29 (Special)—Followers of fencing in the United States will turn their attention to this city tomorrow and Friday when the intercollegiate championships, scheduled to be held at the Hotel Astor, will take place. Unlike many other sports, sword-play derives most of its enthusiasts from the ranks of college fencers and the men who will strive for titular honors at the coming tournament will furnish much of the competition for national championships in the coming years.

Rivalry was perhaps never more intense among the eight colleges that make up the Intercollegiate Fencing Association than is the case this season. In past campaigns the honor of holding the Col. Robert W. Thompson "Little Iron Man" trophy, emblematic of the fells team championship, was practically conceded to one of two teams, and these two, after West Point dropped the sport, were Columbia and the United States Naval Academy. Columbia has captured no less than five intercollegiate championships during the past 10 years, three of which have come within a space of four winters, but the Blue and White foilsman, present holders of the title, will not enter the coming tournament as favorites.

Seven colleges, Annapolis, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania and Yale, will enter teams in the titular events, and of these, four, Annapolis, Columbia, Harvard and Yale are conceded chances of carrying off the team victory. The Naval Academy team has cut a wide swath among its opponents in dual meets during the past campaign, defeating every team it met, which excludes Harvard, by large margins. Strangely enough, however, the Midwesterners have always been eminently successful on their own floor, only to lose out in the final bouts, so that too great significance cannot be placed on their accomplishments this year.

On the results of dual meets, the Navy and Harvard appear to have the edge on the rest of the field, and both have gone through the season without a defeat. Harvard won from Columbia in the Hemenway Gymnasium to the tune of 7 to 2 and then won from Yale. Annapolis also defeated both Columbia and Yale, and as no match was scheduled between these undefeated aggregations, their meeting in the intercollegiate will go a long way toward deciding the final issue. Dartmouth should win from both Pennsylvania and M. I. T., and it seems that the Tech lads, newest entrants into the league, though improved by the coaching of Ensign Calnan, formerly of the Naval Academy, must again occupy the cellar position, with Penn a short notch above.

The saber team championship will undoubtedly go to the navy, despite the loss of A. I. Maelstrom '22, who won the individual title a year ago. J. W. Guider '22, who placed second to Maelstrom, seems an easy successor to his team-mate, and with J. A. Stuart '22 is expected to take the team victory back to Annapolis. Navy should also will the epee team title, with G. P. Hunter '22, present intercollegiate individual champion, and C. H. Callaway '23 wielding that weapon. Hunter is favored by many to retain his crown and is the only man who has gone through the season without dropping a duel. Included among his victims are C. C. Taylor '23 of M. I. T., D. F. Cavers '22 of Penn and C. M. Deland '22 of Yale, former individual title holder, and these are the men, together with J. S. Bars, '22 of Harvard, who will make things interesting for him. Mr. Bars, who has won six of his nine bouts this season, and Taylor, have the edge over the rest of the field, and it would not be unlikely to see these three finish in order for first place. J. C. Seabright '22 of Penn appears to be the only Sabre expert, who will cause the Navy much difficulty.

There are at least five men, a larger number than usual, who should figure prominently in the battle for the individual foils championship. They are Alvin L. Becker '22, captain of the Navy team and present intercollegiate title holder; Alfred P. Walker '22, leader of Yale and recent winner of the junior national crown; Denis Bencoe, Columbia's captain and runner-up to Becker last spring; Capt. Burke Boyce '22 of Harvard and Curtis C. Shears '22 of the Navy. Becker and Shears have yet to lose a bout this year in collegiate competition and if the issue should come down to these two men, Becker should win. Boyce of Harvard has the next best record, with 19 victories and but two defeats, but it must be remembered that he did not meet any of the Navy foilsman. Bencoe of Columbia, who defeated Boyce at Harvard, is next on the list with 18 wins and four losses, two of which were sustained at Annapolis, while Walker has won an equal number of bouts and been defeated five times. The two Lane twins of Harvard, E. H. and E. L., both sophomores, have commendable records with 12 and 13 victories and four setbacks each, respectively.

If Harvard can continue at the pace she has been traveling in the dual matches of the season, it would not be surprising to see the Crimson emerge victorious, and if she does, it will be the first time a team outside of the chosen triumvirate of Columbia, Navy and West Point that has been able to capture the championship since Cornell accomplished the feat years ago. West Point, incidentally, is developing a team at present and will probably reenter the league in 1923.

Harvard possesses the essential element of a winning team—balance. Individual stars count little in the team struggle, a lesson Columbia fairly proved in 1921 when Bencoe, Farley and Lowndes finished second, fourth and fifth and won with bouts to spare. Harvard has four men, Boyce, the two Lanes, and W. R. Brewster '22, a veteran, all of approximately the same caliber, and in this matter the Navy also looms formidably. In addition to Becker and Shears, there is F. J. Grandfield '24 and T. W. Floyd '24, who have been consistently effective.

LACROSSE PLAYERS  
ARRIVE ON OLYMPIC

NEW YORK, March 29—The Olympic brought to America today the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team that will meet a number of college and club teams in the United States. The British players were met by a delegation of American college men and taken to the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn. American teams which the Britishers are scheduled to meet include:

Lehigh, Penn. State, University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, Mt. Washington Club of Baltimore, Hobart, Cornell, Colgate, Syracuse, Harvard, Princeton, Stevens and Crescent Athletic Club.

OXFORD, England (Special)—Fifteen players, 11 from Oxford and four from Cambridge, compose the combined Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team which will play 15 matches in the United States and Canada during April. The team which represents the two English universities is not representative of English lacrosse, but is more like the universities' tennis team.

PRINCETON WINS  
LEAGUE HONORS

Defeats Pennsylvania for First  
Intercollegiate Basketball Title  
It Has Ever Gained

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL  
LEAGUE STANDING

Teams	W.	L.	P. C.
Princeton	9	2	.818
Pennsylvania	8	3	.727
Dartmouth	6	4	.600
Cornell	5	5	.500
Columbia	2	8	.200
Yale	1	9	.100

PRINCETON, N. J., March 29 (Special)—Princeton University won the first intercollegiate basketball league championship in its history last night by defeating University of Pennsylvania 23 to 23. This is the first season that the Quakers have failed to carry off the title in five years.

The contest was one of the fastest and most closely guarded games played this season. The Tiger defense was especially powerful, the Red and Blue failing to score from the field until the middle of the second half.

Princeton jumped into an early lead which it held throughout the game. Capt. W. C. Grave's accurate foul shooting kept the visitors close on the Tigers' heels during the first period and when time was called, the score stood 12 to 10 in favor of Princeton.

The fast pace continued in the second half, Pennsylvania closing up on Princeton consistently until the last few minutes of play, when field goals by J. J. Klaess '24 and T. S. Gaines '23 and several foul shots by A. F. Loeb '24 gave the Orange and Black the final margin of victory.

The game reached its climax when with five minutes to play W. H. Huntzinger '22 started a rally for Pennsylvania with two tallies from the foul line. On the next play he caged a field basket on a long shot from the center of the court. On a double penalty both Huntzinger and Loeb failed to score.

Loeb missed another foul try but recovered the ball from the scrimmage that followed and scored. E. O. Rosenast '22 of Pennsylvania scored an easy one under the basket. Klaess and Gaines scored field goals in quick succession and Loeb added a foul tally, making the score 27 to 19. Lewis Goldblatt brought renewed hope to Pennsylvania fans with a long shot and two foul goals, but the Tigers checked the Blue and Red advance until the whistle. The summary:

PRINCETON PENNSYLVANIA

Jeffries, Seldensticker, Jr., rf. Huntzinger, Klaess, rf. .... id. Rosenast, Gaines, Winfield, c. .... c. Grave, Foster, Dailey, Jefferson, g. .... g. Miller, Dessen, Goldblatt, Loeb, rf. .... id. Seidensticker, Vagstad

Score—Princeton University 23, University of Pennsylvania 23. Goals from—Gaines 3, Klaess 3, Loeb 3, Seidensticker, for Princeton; Rosenast 2, Huntzinger, Goldblatt, for Pennsylvania. Goals from—Goldblatt 3, Huntzinger 2, for Pennsylvania. Referee—O'Brien, Brooklyn. Umpire—Hastings, Cornell.

WESTMINSTER WINS  
SECOND OF SERIES

Westminster Hockey Club won the second game of the series from Pere Marquette last night at the Boston Arena, 3 to 1. Westminster deserved the victory, as they outplayed Pere Marquette. Few penalties were awarded to either side. A Campbell scored the only goal for his team after 43 seconds of play in the first period. Both teams will meet for their third game of the series next Monday. The summary:

WESTMINSTERS PERE MARQUETTE

Shay, lw. .... rw. Enright, B. Healy, Downing, c. .... c. Conley, Synnott, S. Veno, rw. .... lw. Synott, Murphy, Smith, id. .... id. Campbell, Rudolf, rd. .... id. Goodhue, Enright, Reaume, g. .... g. Donahue

Score—Westminster 3, Pere Marquette 1. Goals—S. Veno, Downing, Smith for Westminster; Campbell for Pere Marquette. Time—Three 15m. periods.

CLEVELAND REGULARS WIN

CLEVELAND, March 29—Joe Wood and Jack Graney will be in charge of the Cleveland Indians' second team, which leaves the spring training camp Friday night on its homeward journey, according to word received here from Dallas. The first stop will be at Wichita, Kan., where games are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday. The team will be composed of Graney, lf.; Hammond, 2b.; McNulty, cf.; Gustio, 1b.; Stephenson, 3b.; Wood, rf.; Sorrells, ss.; Nuyk, c.; Shultz, c.; Uhl, Potts, Odenwald, Lindsey, Guess, Edmondson, Barton and Tubbs, pitchers. The fielders will bat in the order named with the batters following. Graney drove his second home run in as many days in a game yesterday between the Regulars and Yanigans, which the former won, 7 to 6, in five innings. Speaker also drove the ball out of the lot.

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BOSTON

NIDSHIPMEN ELECT OREGON

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 28—William V. Oregon, Staten Island, N. Y., has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy boxing team for the next season.







## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Record of a Rich Life

## The Life of Clara Barton

By William E. Barton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 2 vols., \$10.

This book is full of inspiration. Clara Barton, "the angel of the battlefield," world famous for her heroism, was in childhood, abnormally timid. Of her early years she said: "I remember nothing but fear." She learned to control it completely and, even as a child, she did brave things.

Her father, a farmer, raised blooded colts. Her elder brother delighted to catch two of these beautiful young creatures, broken only to halter and bit, throw his five-year-old sister on the back of one, spring upon the other himself, bid her cling fast to the mane, and then, holding her by the foot, and grasping both bridles, tear away at full speed, in and out among the other colts, and away over hill and dale, both youngsters full of glee. She said: "Sometimes, when I found myself suddenly on a strange horse in a trooper's saddle, flying for life or liberty, I blessed the baby lessons of the wild gallops among the beautiful colts."

Ever afterward, her seat on a horse was as firm and easy as in a rocking chair. For 20 years she was a successful teacher. She persuaded the school authorities of Bordentown, N. J., to start the first free public school in that place. There was great objection; she was told that "parents would never send their children to a pauper school."

After the school grew large and flourishing, a man was made principal in her stead, to the pupils' great regret. Government Work in Washington. Tired of teaching, she went to Washington, D. C., where she became an efficient clerk in the Patent Office.

When the Civil War broke out she was troubled by the lack of facilities for caring for the wounded, before they could be sent to the hospitals. The problem was one of organization and distribution. She solved it—raised her own supplies, and received Government permission to take them to the front, following right behind the cannons. "This was in contravention of all established custom, which was for women to remain in the rear, until wounded soldiers were conveyed to them, or until the retreat of the opposing army made it safe for them to come upon the field."

She wrote afterward that, in the beginning, "I struggled with my sense of propriety. I say it with humiliation. I am ashamed that I ever thought of such a thing." She soon commanded not only the respect but the enthusiastic devotion of the men who worked as her assistants, and she was almost adored by the soldiers. She fed and cared for the wounded, with the bullets cutting through her clothes. After one great battle, she worked for 42 hours at a stretch.

Miss Barton was ardently in favor of pushing the war to a victorious close; but to a former soldier whom she had nursed, and who urged her to see her great influence in favor of an immediate peace, she wrote: "While I observe with pain the wide difference of opinion existing between us, I shall not take to myself more of honesty of purpose or patriotism than I award to you. I never shall forget where I first found you. The soldier who has toiled and marched and fought, and only left the ranks of death when he had no longer strength to stand up in them—is it for me to rise up in judgment and accuse this man of want of patriotism?"

The same reasoning might well have been applied during our late war, to certain men and women who had always been valiant "soldiers of the common good." Miss Barton was often disgusted by the greed and dishonesty of army contractors, and, in some cases, by the inhumanity of officers, but she kept sweet through all. Her letters and journals show no trace of personal jealousy. She was an excellent terms with the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission, though she preferred to do her work independently. She had been in the field long before them, and she said, "If I have by practice acquired any skill, it belongs to me to use untrammelled, and I might not work as efficiently or happily under the direction of those less experienced than myself."

After the War Activities. After the war she devoted herself, with government authorization, to locating soldiers who were "missing." She ascertained for thousands of anxious relatives whether some son or brother was yet living.

In 1869 Miss Barton went to Europe. She was in Switzerland when the Franco-Prussian War broke out. Here, for the first time, she met the Red Cross. She had never heard of it, though it had been organized internationally in 1863. There was no branch of it in the United States. The invitation to this country to join it had been turned down, for fear of "entangling alliances."

Miss Barton was asked to help the wounded, and responded at once, raising supplies from America, and laboring in both Germany and France. She earned the gratitude of both sides, and won such official decorations as have never before or since been awarded to an American woman.

Then, for many years, she worked alone and single-handed to get the United States Government to recognize the Red Cross. Administration after Administration was deaf to her pleas. Press and public were indifferent or hostile. The bitter enemies of the project were the "society women." At last President Garfield and his Secretary of State were won over. A treaty recognizing the Red Cross was drawn up. Garfield did not live to sign it, but it was signed by his successor, and ratified by the Senate, in 1882. The United States was the last of the great civilized countries to take this step.

In Europe the Red Cross was formed solely for war relief, but Clara Barton secured a clause authorizing the American organization to give help

also in other great calamities, and though her influence this broadening of its scope was later adopted all over Europe.

For more than 20 years Miss Barton, as president of the American National Red Cross, gave aid to sufferers from various disasters at home, as well as in the Russian famine, the Armenian massacres, and the Balkan and Spanish-American wars. Always she came back laden with the blessings of the people. Her work was wholly disinterested. She had independent means, and she vetoed every proposal that she should receive a salary or an appropriation from Congress.

## In Prison Reform Work

In an interval between calamities, she served as superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, Mass. She maintained perfect discipline, yet won the warm affection of the prisoners. She wrote afterward: "I would recommend not only a uniform kindness and firmness on the part of every attendant, but a uniform politeness as well. It increased self-respect. And they have lost, and this they need to have restored as far as may be. Make punishment as rare as possible, but sure, and in all instances as light as the case will admit of. I regard undue severity of punishment as far more harmful than no correction at all. Cultivate the love of the convicts by all proper means; it is more potent than punishment."

Nationally and internationally, Clara Barton was overwhelmed with honors. She ranked with Florence Nightingale. But there came a time when her retirement as president of the American Red Cross became desirable. She could not realize it; she did not see how the Red Cross could get on without her. Under pressure, she resigned; but it almost broke her heart. However, as her biographer says, if she could not bear it like a philosopher, she bore it like a Christian. She continued to devote herself to good works, and started a national movement for the widespread teaching of "first aid," which she had tried in vain to get the Red Cross to take up. Always simple, unassuming and frugal, she lived happily in her home at Glen Echo, where guests and animals alike shared her kindness.

"Outside the window where she sits the mason wasps build their nests of mud. Woe to the man who molests them! The wasps are as welcome as the birds to a home at Glen Echo. Two or three wasps fly through the open window and light upon her half-eaten apple. She will not permit them to be driven away. There is enough for the wasps and for herself. Like St. Francis and the birds, she is at home with every kind of gentle life, and the wasps, she maintains, are gentle if gently treated. She gently pushes them away from her apple when she is ready for another bite, cutting off a piece and leaving it on the corner of her desk for the wasps. They fight upon her hand, her forehead, they buzz round her; by the time she is ready to write, they are never stirring. She and they are friends."

To the last she was active and useful. She had always been too busy helping others to find time to write her own life. Her cousin has written it, not in a spirit of eulogy, but with appreciation and intelligence. It is a beautiful record of a rich and noble life.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## Four Victorian Plays

## Angels and Ministers

Your Plays of Victorian Shadocks and Ministers. By Laurence Houseman. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$1.50.

Reading plays are many. They have become "the style." Some are made from acted versions, some in turn find their way to the stage, others begin their life and retain it between two covers of a book. It is to be hoped that these four may be seen as well as read. Mr. George Arliss could so well make the Disraeli of these pages live for us, and it may not be too great a flight of fancy to conceive some character actress giving an impersonation of Queen Victoria.

The first playlet finds Her Majesty seated in a garden tent, on the lawn

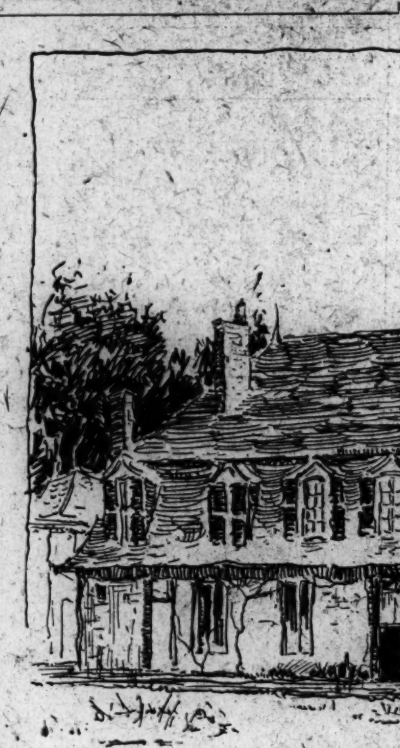
## A Child and His Books

ONE of the most marked and most fortunate changes in modern literary taste is the greater care which parents and other elder folk are now using in the selection of books to be placed in the hands of the young. It was the work of the kindergarten that first emphasized, with such remarkable clearness, the important part which stories play in a child's early experiences. Gradually, parents have come to realize that these little readers find their closest companionship in the characters of the stories they devour, that they look to these characters for sympathy, are inspired by their example, and gain from them their first knowledge, or misknowledge, of natural phenomena and of the world about them. They have learned that each event in a child's early life, trivial though it may appear to those around him, is pregnant with important significance to the little mind, which is as sensitive as a photographic film, and equally certain in its development to reproduce with startling fidelity the picture presented to it.

We all remember those series for children, in which the same characters appeared throughout successive volumes, passing through various experiences and adventures so long as their authors could find an excuse to continue their existence. The day of the series has passed, except so far as some bar idea is concerned: we have stories of invention, of natural science, and natural phenomena, of birds and animals, of the various peoples of the world and their customs, in which the child makes his first intelligent

at Balmoral Castle. To her enters the faithful John Brown, and later, after John and the Queen have said their say, comes Lord Beaconsfield. No word could be altered, no direction changed in this exquisitely written satire. A comedy in miniature, it as perfectly preserves its characters and the spirit of its epoch as if it had been drawn out into three acts.

"His Favorite Flower" carries England's most famous Premier to another passage with his Queen. In this, she is present only by suggestion. Her Gracious Majesty has sent him primroses; feeble now, his marvelous powers, waning, the great statesman writes his thanks and dreams a



Drawn from an illustration in "Danton," by Louis Madelin (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, publishers)

## Danton's House, at Arcis-sur-Aube

dream! A play not quite so well adapted to acting, this, but nevertheless vivid and persuasive.

"The Comforter" is rich in characterization. Gladstone and his wife, Lord Rendel and John Morley walk on and off the stage in such lifelike guise that their words seem like those of real persons. Mr. Gladstone is about to hand in his resignation and his loyal wife cheers him on, knitting for him one of those storied scarves which he was constantly losing. The dialogue abounds in quiet humor, and the atmosphere is eminently Gladstonian.

## "Possession" Is Best of All

But it is in the last play that Mr. Houseman outdoes himself. "Possession (a Peep Show in Paradise)." An entire Victorian family are translated to Paradise. Arriving by various routes, they proceed to enjoy themselves, each according to long-established custom, unbroken by any change; quarreling a little, discussing much, showing profound solicitude over the ancestral china. They persist in summoning the reluctant pater familias to them. He had many years before run away with the governess, and runs away again at this juncture by disappearing through the looking-glass, clad in his violet frock coat, his checked trousers, his white spats, and patent leather boots, twiddling his feet at them as he vanishes.

No less remarkable are the antics of the family teapot, a much-disputed possession of two of the sisters. As one advances upon it triumphantly, it snaps its lid at her and emits a sharp hiss of steam. No better bit of satirical comedy than this has been done for many a day. A sly joke at paralytic research, as well as at Mid-Victorian ways, adds to its piquancy, but the humor is so mellow that no offense can be taken, and its taste will prove distinctly good to palates jaded by more exciting stuff or cloyed with sugary sweet nonsense. Mr. Houseman has long been a master of pathos and wit. In this latest book, he reestablishes his title.

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But the Revolution was at hand, and the undisciplined disciple of Plutarch was not one to stand aside. By September, 1789—after the taking of the Bastille, that is—he was elected president of the Club of the Cordeliers, and as such signed the various documents and warrants that they issued, signing, in fact, as Danton, for the de was not yet proscribed on a charge of avowed taking his degree, and finally marrying, out of pure love, the coffee-house keeper's daughter, "merry and kind," to whom he showed such endless devotion. He sets up for himself, gets case after case, and by 1789 was "a barrister on the highroad to success, a comfortably housed citizen, a happy husband."

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By September



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Shepherd of the Juras

He stands out as clearly in my mind today as he did twenty-five years ago. He was only a cow-herd; his hands rough and horned, his finger-nails worn to the quick through constantly scratching the backs of the cows, but though a cow-herd there was nothing "bovine" about his appearance. He had a fine, open face, a noble forehead, and a smile that captivated the hearts of the simple villagers. He was "Monsieur" Isack to almost everybody about the farms—which was a remarkable tribute to the respect in which he was held. He radiated love—the children loved him, but the village children had to work hard during the school holidays and were not as fortunate, as I, an English boy who spent several months in that little Swiss village on the shores of Lac Léman in the Canton de Vaud. Every morning I would go to the rich pasture lands which are to be found on the gentle undulating slopes of the Jura mountains, and would spend several hours with Monsieur Isack.

He was twenty-one; I was fourteen, yet the discrepancy between our ages appeared to make no difference to him—possibly because I was older than my years in comparison with the boys of the village who had not had the educational advantages that are available to an English city boy. Nevertheless, though I had doubtless more school knowledge than Monsieur Isack, it was the humble cow-herd who initiated me into the romance of Greek lore, attuned my ears to the music of poetry, and taught me to understand something of the spiritual meaning behind "Dame Nature," as reflected in mountain, lake and forest.

I can never forget those scenes! The rich green pastures; the background of the Juras rising in shades of green and purple; the Lac Léman stretched out before us; on the other side of the lake the proud Savoyan Alps rising in snow-clad splendor, with the quiet little town of Thonon nestled in the foothills on the Savoyan shore. To the north at the head of the lake we could see Vevey, Villeneuve and Montreux; and still further, the blue of the Rhone River as it entered the lake. On clear days the Château de Chillon was visible—that grim monument of sterner days, made immortal by Byron. Above us, the silent peaks; beneath us, on the narrow plains which separated the Jura foothills from the Lake shore, the vineyards. The air was laden with the aroma of pine and vine, while from Monsieur Isack exuded the pungent odor of cows! But to this day the small of the cow-herd holds a fascination for me for it takes me back to the days which I spent with the Swiss cow-herd on the slopes of the Jura mountains.

Sometimes we would sit and eat walnuts—the large, delicious blackwal-

nuts of the Juras. Our fingers would be stained a dark brown with the soft black shells, but those were days when I was not in "polite" society, so I cared not. Then to the accompaniment of the many-toned bells which hung from the necks of the cows—and with which I became so familiar that I could name each cow from the sound of her bell—Monsieur Isack would recount tales of "les Savoyards," the hereditary enemy of the Vaudois. For generations and even centuries, the wild and warlike people of Savoy had made periodic raids across the lake on the peaceful Swiss, and though this has long ceased the children of Vaud still sang their martial songs in which "les Savoyards" figured as the "enemy." To the Vaudois children the history of the world was bound up with events and scenes which were enacted in that narrow strip of country between the Juras and the French Alps, of which the great majority of Americans and Europeans, even, are entirely ignorant.

Sometimes the Swiss shepherd would take out a little worn volume of the "Lays of Ancient Rome" and would read aloud the tales which stirred my youthful imagination until I could almost see the Roman cohorts with breastplate and helmet gleaming in the sun—a winding column of steel on the Savoyan shore. Then, again, he would recite poems; for to the Jura cow-herd the poems of Byron and the plays of Shakespeare were familiar in their French translations. Yet again, it was his Bible: Monsieur Isack was no theologian; he knew little of church and less of the doctrines of his fellow countrymen, Calvin and Huss; and for this I am glad, for his simple, yet deep faith in the Goodness of the Eternal influenced my early thought perhaps more than any other of my boyhood affiliations at that time, and he sowed in my consciousness the seed which in after life yielded a harvest of right thinking.

In the snows dazzling in the sunlight, Monsieur Isack saw the type of immortal Goodness. The grapes would ripen and the green corn turn to gold under the hot rays of the summer sun, but the snow—it remained, in summer as in winter.

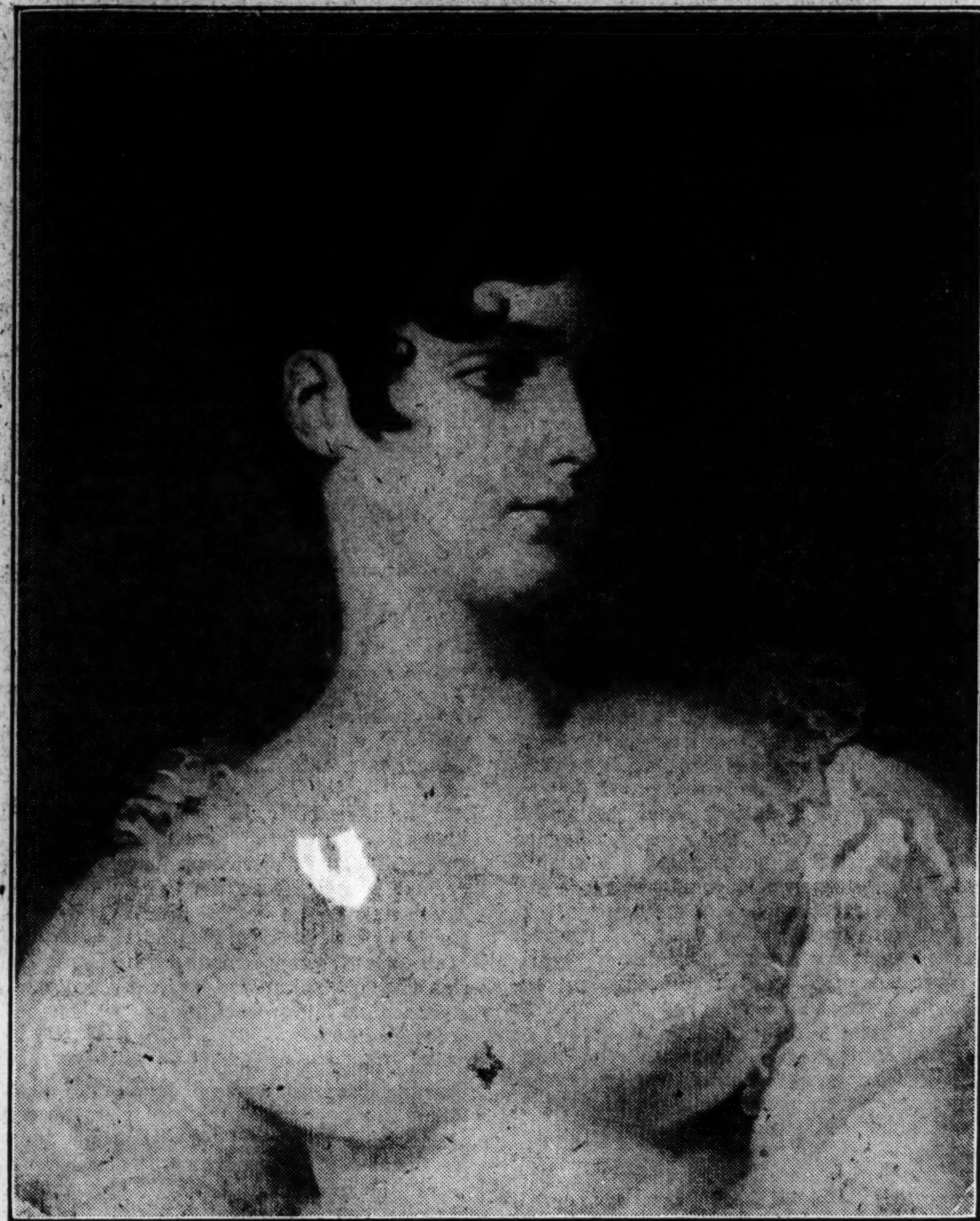
Monsieur Isack was one of God's gentlemen: refined in thought and spirit—a living demonstration that education is not necessarily a monopoly of the schools. His mind was a storehouse of all that is healthy and good. I wonder often where he is and what he is doing now, for surely such a man was made for something better than herding cows! And yet, who dare say that while thus engaged his life was wasting?

## Milton's Immense Range

Whatever else Paradise Lost may be, it is certainly one of the most learned poems in the world.

It would not be difficult to prove, at any rate, that among the "select readings" engaged in specially for the purposes of Paradise Lost while it was in progress, must have been readings in certain books of geography and Eastern travel, and in certain Rabbinical, early Christian, and medieval commentaries. . . . In short, for the Paradise Lost, as well as for the prose labors carried along with it, there must have been abundance of reading; and, remembering to what a stock of prior learning . . . all such increments were added, we need have no wonder at the appearance now presented by the poem. To say merely that it is a most learned poem—the poem of a mind full of miscellaneous lore wherewith its grand imagination might work—is not enough. Original as it is, it is the product of a conception, and its every portion and passage, the poem is yet full of all that is greatest in preceding literature, ancient or modern. This is what all the commentators have observed, and what their labors in collecting parallel passages from other poets and prose-writers have served more and more to illustrate. Such labors have been overdone; but they have proved incontestably the tenacity of Milton's memory. In the first place, Paradise Lost is permeated from beginning to end with citations from the Bible.

Milton must have almost had the Bible by heart; and besides that, some passages of his poem where he is keeping close to the Bible as his authority, are avowedly quotations of Scriptural texts, it is possible again and again, throughout the rest, to detect the flash, through his noblest language, of some suggestion from the Bible, the Prophecy, the Gospel, or the Apocalypse. So, though in a less degree, with Homer, the Greek tragedians (Euripides was a special favorite of his), Plato, Demosthenes, and the Greek classics generally, and with the Lucratus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Persius and the other Latin poets, he knew the well-known Latin. So with the Italian writers whom he knew the well-known Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, and others now less remembered. So with modern Latinists of various European countries, still less recoverable. Finally, so with the whole series of preceding English poets, particularly Spenser, Shakespeare, and some of the minor poets of the reign of James I. and Charles I., not forgetting that uncouth popular favorites of his boyhood, Sylvester's Du Bartas. In connection with all which, or with any particularly striking instance of the use by Milton of a thought or a phrase from previous authors, let the reader remember his own definition of plagiarism, given in his Epiconastion: "Such kind of borrowing as this," he there says, "if it be not bettered by the borrower, among good authors is accounted plagiarism." And again, of quotations from the Bible: "It is not hard for any man who hath a Bible in his hands to borrow good words and holy sayings in abundance; but to make them his own is a work of grace only from above."—Masson.



"The Marchioness of Westminster," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

FRANK PARTRIDGE has reproduced at the Fearon Galleries an English drawing-room of the Georgian period, during which the habit of the day encouraged variety and originality of expression, and mingled continental with insular selections; thus developing a composite to which France, Flanders and Italy contributed, as well as England.

Within such an appropriate setting Mr. Fearon has placed three examples of English portraiture of the period. The center of the main wall is occupied by a bust portrait of Lady Elizabeth Belgrave, a fine example of Sir Thomas Lawrence's translucent style. She was the daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland, and she married Richard, Viscount Belgrave, who afterward became the second Marquis of Westminster. Her second son Hugh became the first Duke of Westminster. Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," the most noted American purchase of the present season, became the property of her husband while she was Marchioness. A canvas from the brush of Sir

Joshua Reynolds, which flanks the Lawrence picture on one side, is a portrait of Miss Hannah Vincent, daughter of the Rev. William Vincent, rector of Sheppymagus, County Leitrim. It presents a figure three-quarters length, walking to the right, in white satin petticoat and red gown, the sleeves lined with white satin, the left hand holding a peach and the right hand holding two cherries extended over some fruit which is lying on a pedestal. A blue curtain and column are at the right and sky at the left. Altogether the picture is highly characteristic of Sir Joshua's manner.

Romney's portrait of Sir John Redhead, which completes the triad, was painted in 1789, when Romney had his studio and residence in Cavendish Square, London, and was doing work of the first importance. His diary records that he gave sittings to Col. Redhead on May 5, 7, 10, 13, 17 and 18, 1789. The subject is seated in a scarlet armchair, looking at the spectator. There is a background of shaded green.

## Poetry in Mallorca

It was from the poets of Mallorca, above all from Joan Alcover, whose collected poems have recently been published, that Joseph Carner obtained his sense of form. Form is the natural heritage of Balearic poets. Alcover is always polished, always elegant. "There remains a gesture" when the sound of his verse has died away; but there remains, too, a recollection of his concentration, and his limpidity of thought and expression. His "Proverbs" are as fresh as when they were written; and "L'Hoste" (the guest, i. e., Ruben Dario in Mallorca) is a noble poem. "Roses are redder where he passes, and the fountain sings with more solemnity." Alcover was followed by Gabriel Alomar, who is, and has always been, the impassioned idealist; no man has the welfare of his fellow-men more nearly at heart. He has been the searching critic of social and political events as well as the creator of beautiful forms.

Miquel S. Oliver, Llorenç Ribet, and Miquel Ferrà are other modern Balearic poets worth reading; and one should not overlook that gifted lady, Na Maria Antònia Salva, who learned her craft in translating Mistral and has found the real stuff of poetry in her pictures of country life, such as "Casa Pagesa," the peasant's house, "Open like a hand that's always extended, inviting you to come in."

Poetry in Mallorca is more practiced than it is with us; it partly takes the place of music. Mallorquines sing when they are cleaning indoors, or trying up a fruit tree. In the country you wake to hear a man singing as he stands on a ladder gathering some fruit; sing another line, and reach up for more fruit—for all the world like Osm in Il Seraglio. But music in Mallorca is a Cinderella who is not allowed out alone. She may go to the ball, it is true; it is her chief function. She may go to church. But she may not do anything for herself, except when she is working in the fields or in the house. She is a handmaid who plays the piano, or the guitar, for others to dance. But the neglect of music is made up for by a devotion to poetry.

In Mallorca, when they are waiting for dinner or driving warily down hill in a carretó in the dark, or walking back from Palma by moonlight with the empty carretó trailing behind, and does it so beautifully, that it seems the only fit expression for the passing moment.

Mallorca is full of the stuff of poetry, and full of those suggestions which fire the poetic imagination. There are sights and sounds there which seem like some of the more exotic things in English poetry come true. And it is not the poetry which seems wonderful because it is like the island, but the island because it is like the poetry.—The Times Literary Supplement.

By dint of doing a little, or even a very little, every day, there is no lover of poetry and beauty who in the course of a few months might not be as deep as a bee in some of the sweetest flowers of other languages.—Leigh Hunt.

—George MacDonald.

## Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

AN IMPORTANT theme, the warp and woof of Bible teaching, from the allegorical account of the experiences of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden to the recording of the wonderful vision of John in the Apocalypse, is freedom. In the beginning of Bible history, when the vision of the truth was obscured by the mists of materialism, the concept of freedom was a limited one. The idea of freedom was first faintly expressed in a sense of freedom as being a national right rather than the universal gift of God to all mankind; or, in other words, it had to do with the concept of national or racial freedom from the bondage of personal slavery or serfdom.

This limited sense eventually found expression in the belief that certain nations or races of people were the chosen of God, thus eliminating from salvation all other nations or races. With such limitations it can readily be seen that God must necessarily have assumed the aspect, in the thought of those indulging these beliefs, of a national or tribal Jehovah, a God humanly circumscribed and cognizant only of the needs of certain peoples, and unmindful of the good of the rest of mankind. This limited sense of God, and of the freedom obedience to Him should bring, gradually in turn gave way to a broader and higher concept of God and the universality of His goodness. It began to be seen that God, to be God at all, must be universal, and that the blessings He bestows, the freedom He gives, must be the inheritance of all mankind.

The true concept of God as All-in-all, and as the Savior of all mankind, finally found expression in the life, teachings, and works of Jesus of Nazareth. The teachings of Jesus reversed many of the ancient and time-honored theories of the religionists of his time; and, in proclaiming a universal God, a God alike of both Jew and Gentile, the Master brought upon himself that opposition and hatred which eventuated in his crucifixion. He preached and proved that "God is the respecter of persons" and that freedom for all mankind from all manner of bondage is the logical and necessary consequence of a right comprehension of God and His creation. The teachings and works of Jesus threw a new and brighter effulgence on man's true relationship to God, and brought to the world a fuller concept of individual freedom, not only from the limitations of previous religious misconceptions, but from the physical, moral, and financial bondage under which mankind had been struggling.

The advent of Jesus marked the beginning of a new era in religion and advanced religious convictions from a blind faith in an unknown God to a fuller comprehension of God as Infinite Being, as Love, and as Spirit. The teachings of Jesus awakened mankind to the fact that

true freedom was something far broader, something far more universal, than the sense of freedom from mere national bondage and serfdom. Jesus taught that the attaining of a true concept and a true manifestation of freedom must be the work of the individual and that as the individual emerges from his sense of bondage—that is, from a false sense of freedom—the nation will necessarily be freed from its sense of bondage or suppression. But Jesus' teachings went even farther than this. His religion involved more than freedom from national bondage in the forms of bodily suffering, the bondage of sin, or the limitations of poverty. Jesus taught that to gain that sense of freedom which manifests itself in health, abundance, and holiness one must first gain the true and proper sense of obedience. He taught that freedom to obedience to God is, consequently, that true obedience is not bondage. In Genesis we read that man is made in the image and likeness of God; so that man, the true man, the man of God's creating, must be obedient to God, because an image must be the exact counterpart of that which it images. Only, then, through being obedient to God is mankind capable of expressing and experiencing that freedom which obedience to God brings.

Freedom, as taught by Jesus, cannot be evidenced in license, in lawlessness, or in opposition to the higher human concepts of law and regulation instituted for the protection and advancement of mankind. Jesus taught, and proved that obedience to the law of God brings freedom from those material beliefs which claim authority as law and which would impose on us conditions of sickness, sin, poverty, and the like. The truth, the understanding of which Jesus said would make us free, is the truth about God and man; and this truth is what Christian Science is unfolding to the world. Jesus gave to the world this truth about God and man, but none of those who have left us a record of his life and works have included any definite rule as to how this truth can be applied and made practical for everyday use. This remained to be given to the world in Christian Science, by Mrs. Eddy; and it is through the application of the truths revealed to mankind in Christian Science that once again the true sense of freedom, through obedience, is being demonstrated—the sick healed, the sinner reclaimed, and the world freed from the bonds of slavery which have so long held it in thrall. As Mrs. Eddy states in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death.' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the glorious liberty of the children of God, and be free! This is your divine right."

## An Observation in Color

On a brief railroad trip within the limits of New England at this time of year, one is forcibly reminded of a curious fact often before observed, and that is, how similar the colors of early spring in the north-eastern United States are to those of autumn. The dull reds and russets of budding twig have their counterpart in the November fields and woods. The color of the ploughed land is of like hue with the oak leaves still rustling numerously on the branches where all winter they have weathered snow and ice and gale. Now they are soon to fall through the very gentle impulsion of their awakening successors, even as the memory of the autumn to which they belong is fading before the advance of spring's new panorama.

Other trees, which have been outlined sketches against the background of wintry skies, are taking on an ethereal delicacy as the least swelling of the buds—a mere premonition, as it were—touches them with a grace of curve no artist's pencil has ever quite achieved. The elms are emerald or amber wraiths, here and there a perfect vase-formed specimen flitting by as if by one wave of an enchanter's wand. They will look just so again in some golden Indian summer afternoon when, with foliage thinned to the disappearing point, their slender branches are veiled in atmospheric haze. The white birches, leafless now, will gleam silvery through the dark tracery of branch and twig precisely as they do now.

A little farther south the maples are hanging out their symmetrical banners of red filigree, plashed with a hue to match the leaves that fall on October paths; and one, solitary in a swamp, has flowered forth into an amazing brick red hard to accept as Nature's own, but a joy in the setting she has given it. We shall see that again in the bittersweet on frosty stone walls. Then, "hole swamps of young maples, as gay, if not quite so gorgeous, as they will be a half-year hence."

At the same time that the spring is a beautiful fact in holding itself before our eyes, it is a prophecy of autumn. Nature's cycle of color binds itself together; hope and memory, memory and hope, fulfillment of hope, verification of memory: a year that never quarrels with itself, but endlessly symbolizes the circle of completeness.

## March Mystery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

Wind, what is it you say? Why do you rush so, Coming and going O variable wind?

Tree, so madly swaying, What is it you feel? Do your roots know How your branches toss about? What is it you say, O firmly rooted tree, To the riotous wind That he goes so quickly away?

—Eugene O. Parsons.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### The Future of the Rhine

THE withdrawal of the American forces on the Rhine and the rapid evolution of British sentiment toward a willingness to forgo the British share of the reparation payments for the sake of a complete resumption of trade relations which, in time, must lead to a similar withdrawal of British troops, bring up sharply the question of the future status of the occupied German territory. That France would ultimately be left alone to guard the Rhine was, frequently forecast even before the Versailles Treaty was signed, and now that this appears to be coming true, what is France to do after the fifteen-year period has expired?

On this point French sentiment is strongly divided. Opinions range from that of the extreme Nationalists, who, in the past, have advocated openly that the Rhine should be made the permanent frontier between Gaul and Germany, as it was in Julius Caesar's time, to that of the extreme Socialists, who have no hope for a future peace in Europe until France and Germany become reconciled on a basis of mutual consent. The Nationalists insist that until the German "Reich" is confined to the east of the river, Paris will ever be in danger of another siege or bombardment. French liberal opinion, on the contrary, is inclined to follow President Wilson's maxim of "self-determination," holding ethnical boundaries more important than geographic or strategic ones. "Should not the first principle of this (French Rhine) policy be to respect the sentiment of those people (of the Rhineland)?" asks René Lauret, a French writer in *La Revue de Genève*, as quoted in *The Living Age*.

At the Paris peace conference Marshal Foch advocated that the Rhine ought to be made the military frontier, and it was to avert any such step that the British and American delegates signed an agreement to intervene at once should Germany ever make another unprovoked attack. This agreement was not ratified by the American Senate, and a substitute dual treaty between France and Great Britain is still a subject of discussion. This leaves France in a serious predicament. She must stay heavily armed.

Since the American Senate rejected the Versailles Treaty, M. Clémenceau and his friends have been bitterly attacked for their failure to follow at least Marshal Foch's advice with regard to the Rhine instead of trusting to British and American intervention, but André Tardieu, one of the French peace commissioners, has asserted that, under the Versailles Treaty, France has the right to remain on the Rhine until the reparation provisions have been fulfilled, which, as they now stand, would mean forever. This interpretation is not shared by all Frenchmen. Premier Poincaré, who has been a sharp critic of M. Clémenceau's Rhine policy, has always favored serious and permanent "guarantees," and put himself on record to that effect before the peace treaty was drawn.

In the meantime the French Nationalists, for whom Maurice Barrès, the gifted Academician, is the most eminent literary spokesman, continue their campaign, for what they call a "deprussianization" of the Rhine country. They wish to create among the native population a spontaneous preference for French culture, so that if the Rhine is to be neither a political nor a military frontier, it will be at least a moral one. "France wishes to chain the spirit of force cultivated there by Prussia," writes M. Barrès in reply to M. Lauret, "and to unchain the fettered native spirit of the country. She does not wish the Rhineland to be either French or Prussian, but Rhenish." But later, in the same article, he also writes: "In our age the only effective guarantees are economic. We must have on the Rhine economic guarantees that are effective and certain—it is a question of life and death for us to hold on the Rhine practical and effective guarantees that assure us a zone of safety and the pacification of Germany." Bluntly speaking, this means a revival of the idea of a Rhenish buffer state within the French customs union, which the French proposed to the peace conference.

As harbingers of French culture and humanity, as opposed to the Prussian theory of force, the French officials and militarists are not ideally equipped. Even M. Lauret, representing the French liberal viewpoint, writes: "Why does not the genius of France present herself there, not as a mistress, not seeking to exclude her rivals, but merely eager to be known and to know others?"

If a Boston merchant desired to communicate with someone in Rome 100 years ago, he had to go shopping to find a means of conveyance for his letter, and the price he was obliged to pay prohibited any large volume of correspondence. Today he places a five-cent stamp on his letter and drops it in the nearest pillar-box, secure in the knowledge that it will be delivered into the hands of his Roman correspondent in the shortest time that existing means of transportation allow. What has brought about this improvement?

In the first place, transportation of mail became a function of government, not alone in the United States, but virtually in every country in the world. In the second place, some sixty years ago all the nations of the world formed a postal union which has been in operation successfully ever since. The result is that for a uniform and exceedingly moderate charge, any matter that is generally accepted as mailable can be carried to the farthest corners of the world without the slightest hindrance at intervening frontiers. To this form of

international cooperation the peoples of the world have grown so accustomed that they have ceased to give it much thought.

The invention of the telegraph produced a new problem in international communication. To meet it the nations of the world set up another convention, with the result that a London merchant can file a dispatch at the nearest post office and it will fly across innumerable frontiers until it reaches his correspondent in central Manchuria. Virtually every nation in the world is a member of the telegraph convention except the United States. The fact that in the latter country the telegraphic communication is a private enterprise, instead of being a function of government, as in almost every other country, caused the United States Government to refrain from becoming a signatory. Nevertheless, for practical reasons the American telegraph and cable companies are compelled to comply with most of the international service regulations.

Radio communication opened up still another field which required joint action by the nations to develop its usefulness as a means of intercourse. In 1912 an international agreement on wireless telegraphy was signed, and to that convention the United States is a signatory. The radio convention, however, is hopelessly out of date.

Following the difficulty the United States Government had during the first three years of the war in keeping its lines of communication open, the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference proposed that an international conference of all nations should be held to adopt a new convention covering and consolidating the various means of electrical communication. This proposal was agreed to and arrangements were made for experts from the five great powers to meet first to exchange ideas and work out technical details. They met in Washington in 1920 and drafted preliminary regulations, which were submitted to their respective governments. These negotiations still continue. The question of the Pacific cables was also included in the agenda of the disarmament conference. Practically the same experts met in Washington again during that conference, and certain agreements were reached, the most important of which were embodied in the treaty respecting the island of Yap.

A general convention covering all means of electrical communication is a vital necessity. No great volume of foreign trade can be built up successfully without a sure and expeditious means of communication to all quarters of the globe. Electrical communication is an important adjunct of the merchant marine. The comity among nations, which is one of the chief requirements of world peace, depends to a large extent upon volume of news that flows between countries. Today American commerce and American newspapers are handicapped. There is little uniformity regarding the tolls and the character of the service obtaining between different countries. It actually costs a New York merchant almost four times as much to send a cable message to China as it does his London competitor. The volume of American news that finds its way abroad is far too limited, and the enterprise of American newspapers in gathering news in other countries is greatly restricted. The United States is undoubtedly lagging behind in the matter of radio communication, although for years the American navy has been at the forefront in the development of this utility. Solely on the ground of its far-reaching consequences to America's foreign trade, the Government of the United States could well afford to press for prompt action in forming an International Electrical Communications Union.

The experiment of exempting new residential buildings from taxation for a period of ten years, adopted by

New York City under a state law on April 1, 1921, has proved so completely successful that the State Legislature has extended the operation of the law for another year. The proposal, a year ago, of this method of encouraging the erection of homes and apartment houses was vigorously opposed by many owners of such buildings, who claimed that it would be unfair that their property should be taxed while new structures were exempted. Their objection was overcome by a statement showing the great increase in values of housing properties during the previous three or four years, due to the failure of new construction to meet the urgent demand for living accommodations, and the city authorities quickly took advantage of the powers conferred upon them.

The obstacles to a rapid extension of building operations were many. Wages of all skilled workers in the building trades were unusually high, and owing to the union labor policy of limiting membership in the various trades unions, there was a scarcity of competent men. Through a system of trade associations that controlled practically all sources of supply, the prices of building materials were maintained at a figure much higher than their real value. Because of high interest rates obtainable in speculative enterprises, many of the great financial institutions usually depended upon for building loans were reluctant to advance the large amounts required. The investigation by the Lockwood committee of the State Legislature into abuses existing in some of the labor unions, and in the employers and trade associations, helped to bring about better conditions for production, and with the promise of larger profits because of freedom from taxation, capital in large amounts was soon forthcoming. The result has been a building boom that has amply justified the tax-exemption policy, and will, if it is continued for another year, go far toward relieving the overcrowding and the oppressive rents that have prevailed for several years past.

While it would not be fair to claim that tax exemption alone is responsible for the great increase in residential buildings, there is no question that it was an important factor in turning the attention of builders and capitalists to the housing situation, and enlisting their cooperation in meeting the public demand. It is significant that while

reports of building construction throughout the United States in 1921 show an average of 45 per cent of the total outlay to be for housing purposes, the percentage in New York City is 65 per cent. Statistics from the various boroughs indicate that the full year under tax exemption will furnish new homes for 75,000 people.

Possibly the experience of New York with the tax-exemption law may lead to the country-wide conclusion that the way to get lower rents and better living accommodations is through making it more profitable to erect homes than to keep valuable building lots idle.

PRESIDENT HARDING, aided by an aroused and unified public opinion, having won the crucial victory for the four-power treaty and thereby having learned the full extent of possible opposition to world settlement in the present Senate, is preparing for the next step.

### The Next Step Toward World Peace

That he is doing so is not proclaimed loudly from the White House. Mr. Harding does not manage things in that way. It is disclosed in a modest Associated Press dispatch from the capital, evidently based on substantial authority, which says that the President "is considering asking Congress to authorize appointment of an American as member of the Reparations Commission."

The advisability, in fact the necessity, of the United States being thus represented has been revealed vividly by the diplomatic discussion that followed the American demand for \$241,000,000 to pay for its Rhine army. There can be no doubt that President Harding and Secretary Hughes have realized all along that the United States must be represented on the Reparations Commission, if substantial and practical progress toward the stabilization and rehabilitation of Europe were to be accomplished.

But they faced the uncertain difficulties that lay in the objections of a group of senators to the United States taking any part in the work of reorganizing a shattered world. The support from the people at large that the President could depend on was also a matter of guesswork. The ratification of the four-power treaty has revealed both the weakness of the Senate opposition to American participation in world affairs, and the strength of public opinion in favor of the forward march toward world peace.

There is cause for intense gratification that so quickly on the heels of these two revelations it is made known that the President contemplates the next step—that toward the Reparations Commission—and it will help him in his consideration of the problem if all those forces that have backed him so vigorously during the treaty struggle make it plain that they wish him to take that step.

WHEN Senator R. L. Owen of Oklahoma declared, speaking of his recent European trip, that talk about poverty-pinched Europe is untrue, he said something which every humane individual hopes is justified by the facts of the case. He seems to have drawn his conclusion from the alleged fact that bankers in Berlin and Vienna have made a great deal of money off "foolish Americans who have been speculating in German marks and Austrian crowns," but is not this really beside the question? The fact still remains unchallenged that a German mark, which used to be worth about 23 cents, is now worth less than one-third of a cent, while an Austrian crown, which used to be worth about the same as the mark, is now worth only about one-tenth as much as a mark, even at the latter's present value, so that though the countries may not be "poverty-pinched," it seems hard to believe, if exchange rates are any indication at all, that they are so wonderfully well off. Perhaps the exchange rates are not such an indication. Let us hope they are not!

DISCUSSIONS pro and con concerning the virtues of the contemporary tendencies in American letters have

brought to the front two major facts. The first, and of course the more important, is the different attitude toward existence itself. The second, also of significance, for it is but a result of the first, is the difference in style. Carl Van Doren, perhaps the best critical historian of the American novel, lays this different attitude toward everyday life primarily to changed conditions, to the fact that America, once a nation of villages, has outgrown that period and is now, at least to all essential purposes, an urban country. This reaction against the old village ideal, the idyls of small-town life, manifests itself with increasing frequency in modern novels. "Main Street" was but a more perceptible attack than many others. It appears that, at least for the so-called younger generation, the period of Old Chester, Friendship Village, and its fellow-towns has passed. The marks of what the city man calls "provincialism," not yet wholly erased, are disappearing. America is not in any sense of the word, except perhaps in two or three large cities, growing into the sophisticated cosmopolite. But she is shaking herself free of certain rural traditions. The era of pioneering is long past. The small-town communities have been exhausted as contemporary material, and the younger writers, pulsating with an outlook that steadily grows more international, are handling different subjects.

And together with this broadened outlook, this desire to venture beyond the limited spaces of the village, is a perceptible change in style. Prose has grown choppy; the sentences are shorter. In some cases this has been carried to excess, but even the absurd manifestations show that there is an urge against the rounded utterances of John Ruskin and Matthew Arnold. The reason for this is not far to seek. Life is so much swifter in many ways than it was half a century ago. It does not take six hours for a man to travel from the Battery in

New York to the Bronx. He hops into the subway and is up there in thirty minutes. He can send a telegram in an hour to a place that he could not reach formerly in less than a day. The whole tempo of life has quickened. It is safe to assert that if a man of 1850 were set down at a crowded city street corner today he would have some trouble and a deal of hesitation in getting across the street. He would be bewildered by the rush and roar of life about him. This may have its discouraging side for many people, but the fact is there nevertheless. Life is faster; the wheels roll more swiftly; the rushing automobile has taken the place of the coach and saddleback. Naturally such a difference in daily life must leave its mark on American letters. The young writers are the children of today. They have been brought up and educated in a more vivid, perhaps a more demoralizing, but certainly a speedier time. Their work reflects it. They are impatient. They cannot stop to write a paragraph where a sentence will do.

In many cases, of course, this changed tempo makes for indifferent art. One must expect and accept this, though, for the age is essentially one of experimentation. The old bars having been broken down, there is nothing to do but develop new canons of art. And this is what the young men are about. Eventually American letters will reach a new and higher level, a plane of quickened tempo that will reflect and probe the contemporary life that occasioned it. *Autres temps, autres mœurs.* But this is the age of whirling wheels, of a new consciousness based upon a quickened tempo.

## Editorial Notes

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S bill to extend the franchise to women on the same terms as men has been accorded a first reading in the House of Commons by 208 votes to 60. The majority may be explained in two ways—that there is a growing sense against the injustice which gives the vote to a man of 21 and denies it to a woman until she is 30; and that many members, who would have opposed in the normal course, did not dare to do so when the peril of a general election was imminent. If the present British Parliament should hang together till the autumn, as some optimists believe, there is many a good chance that Lord Robert's desires will find expression on the statute book. But, be the election sooner or later, no parliamentary candidate would desire by a single act to offend one of what John Knox uncharitably called the monstrous regiment of women.

IT MAY have been observed by those who attended the recent royal wedding at Westminster Abbey that the coloring of the ceremony, which was as rich as a tulip garden in Holland, depended largely upon the military elements. Most prominent was the brilliant scarlet of the new uniforms, blended with the tartans of the Highlanders, while the crimson of the Order of the Bath and the varied shades of the other orders lent picturesque tints of feudal memories to the gorgeous scene. As for democracy, it seemed to be distinguished by the dull-colored furs of the women and the black morning coats of the men. Seeing how much democracy, despite its conservatism in attire, delights in colorful spectacles, it is high time, now that disarmament projects are in the air, for non-military folk to look to their colors themselves.

LOUD laughter greeted the motion of Socialist Deputy Mistral, in the French Chamber of Deputies recently, that the Government propose to the signatories to the Versailles Treaty and to other governments simultaneous disarmament, the suppression of standing armies, and the formation of an allied force to carry out the decisions of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations. Instead of laughter and jeers, the deputies might well weep that such a Utopian scheme is undeniably impossible. It was the dream of a man of honest convictions, and as such should have been considered. If it became the habit to discuss these Utopian schemes seriously, it is possible that a different mental outlook toward their possibilities might eventually ensue.

THE waywardness of many of the comets adds much to the difficulty of preparing the year's program of return visits. This year's list numbers seven. But whether all, or any, of the returning comets will put in an appearance according to schedule, is more than astronomers themselves can say. One of the expected visitors, De Vico's comet, which allows a lapse of about 75 years between visits, was due last year, and its arrival is still being awaited. Another, Brorsen's, has consistently defied the time-table on seven occasions and may, it is thought, have come to grief between visits. Perhaps, after all, it is not to be regretted that some of the celestial bodies at least refuse to be bound by all the neat and tidy rules of mathematics.

THE unexpected receipt at the South Boston fish pier recently of 1800 pounds of fresh mackerel from southern California, recalling the old maxim of carrying coals to Newcastle, recalls also a reverse experience in the summer time in the great fishing town of Yarmouth, England. Every effort having been made without success to procure in the various stores some fresh fish for the mid-day meal, the question was asked: "Why ever can we not obtain fresh fish at this time of the day in this great fishing town?" "Oh, the reason of that is easy," was the rejoinder, "the train from London has been delayed today, and has not yet brought the day's supply from town!"

AT A time when reports are so prevalent that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has not proved effective in producing the desired degree of prohibition, it is good to hear a contrary report from one who should be able to speak with authority. Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America, has just issued a statement that, since the enactment of the Volstead Law, drunkenness among the people whom the Salvation Army helps has almost entirely disappeared. An ounce of fact is worth many a pound of theory.

### The Quickening Tempo in Letters